The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal---Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At $2 00 per annum, in advance—
Or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements $1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—*Washington.*

VOL. L. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1850. NO. 46.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE HIMES, late of New Oxford, Adams county, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises,

On Wednesday the 2d of October,

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED PROPERTY, TO WIT:

A FARM,

Situated in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Mondorff, J. H. Fink, Mr. Weaver and others, containing

159 ACRES & 100 PERCHES
OF PATENTED LAND.

The improvements thereon are a Two-story Rough-cast DWELLING HOUSE, with a one-story Kitchen, a Log Barn, with sheds and stabling, Wagon-shed and Corn-cribs, Smoke house, Blacksmith-shop, Lime-kiln, and

Tenant House and Stable.

The Dwelling-house is on the Cross Roads, about one mile south-west of York Sulphur Springs, and very convenient to several Mills. It is also within two miles of Limestone, and with a little improvement it would be a very desirable property. About 40 Acres are covered with good and thriving Timber, and about 15 Acres are in excellent Meadow.

ALSO, ON THE SAME DAY WILL BE SOLD,

65 ACRES OF
WOODLAND,

in Lots of from 5 to 10 Acres, situated and lying about half a mile from the above improvements and adjoining lands of Wm. Mondorff, John H. Fink, and others.

Also, on the premises, on Thursday the 3d of October,

TWO VALUABLE FARMS,
A HOUSE,
and 3 LOTS OF GROUND,

situated in Reading township, Adams county.

NO. 1. A FARM,
CONTAINING
208 ACRES & 82 PERCHES
OF PATENTED LAND,

adjoining lands of John Brough, Esq., John Duncan, Job Dicks, the town of Hampton, and Farm No. 2. The improvements are a two-story Weather-boarded HOUSE, and a one-story Kitchen, a Spring-house, over a never-failing Spring, near the door, a large Brick Bank Barn, Wagon shed, Corn-cribs, and other Outbuildings. The above Farm has a due proportion of Timber Land, and choice Meadow, with a never-failing stream of water passing through the same. It has also a fine bearing Orchard.

NO. 2. A FARM.
CONTAINING
142 ACRES 22 PERCHES
OF PATENTED LAND.

adjoining the aforesaid Farm, lands of Job Dicks, Jacob Himes, Abraham Chronister, Levi Chronister, Dr. C. Blish, and others. On this Farm there are four good springs of water, two of which are convenient to the dwellings. The improvements are a two-story Weatherboarded HOUSE, Log Spring-house, a new Weather-boarded Barn, with excellent stables and sheds. This Farm has a good proportion of Meadow, and about 40 Acres of good Timber land.

NO. 3. 3 LOTS OF GROUND,

in the town of Hampton, fronting on the Carlisle and Hanover Turnpike, having thereon erected a two-story rough-cast HOUSE, Brick Kitchen, Log Stable, and a never-failing well of water at the Kitchen door. It has also a variety of choice Fruit. This is a very desirable property for a Mechanic.

Also, on the premises, on Wednesday the 9th of October,

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED

PROPERTY.

situated in Oxford township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Dr. Wm. M'Ilvain, John Barnitz the Town Lots of New Oxford, Anthony Ginter, Henry Gitt and others, and containing

130 Acres and 131 Perches,
OF PATENTED LAND.

About 105 Acres of the above Tract are cleared, 15 Acres of which are in good Meadow, and the balance, 25 Acres, are covered with thriving Timber. The improvements are a one-and-a-half story STONE HOUSE, a stone Spring-house, a large Bank Barn, with Wagon-shed, and Granary. There is a never-failing spring near the dwelling, and a fine thriving ORCHARD, of choice Fruit. The above land, having been all limed, is in a high state of cultivation, and the fencing is nearly all Chestnut rails.

ALSO, ON THE SAME DAY, WILL BE SOLD,

THREE OUT-LOTS,

containing from 11 to 41 Acres each, adjoining New Oxford; also,

FORTY TOWN LOTS,

in said Town.

And on the following day, Thursday the 10th, will be sold,

45 ACRES OF
WOODLAND,

adjoining the York and Gettysburg Turnpike, and the town of New Oxford. This Tract will be sold in Lots of from 2½ to 6 Acres to suit purchasers.

A further description of the above properties is deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to view them can do so by calling on either of the Executors, or the Tenants residing thereon.

Terms of sale will be easy, and will be made known on the respective days of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of each of the above named days.

WM. P. HIMES, } Ex'rs.
A. S. HIMES, }

New Oxford, Aug. 19. ts

NOTICE,

Estate of Martin Carbaugh, deceased.

IN the Orphans' Court of Franklin County, Pennsylvania—In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of MARTIN CARBAUGH, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased—

On motion of T. M. Carlisle Esq., the Court grant a Rule on JOHN NAVOTS, the purchaser, and on the Creditors and Heirs of the said Martin Carbaugh, deceased, and all persons interested, to appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Chambersburg, in and for said County, on the first Tuesday and first day of October, 1850, and show cause why the confirmation of the sale of the Real Estate of said deceased shall not be set aside and an order of resale granted.

By the Court, J. W. FLETCHER, CLERK.
Aug. 26. tc

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Tuesday the 1st day of October next,
at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises,

A FARM,

late the Estate of HUGH SCOTT sen. deceased, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Hake, Levi Pitzer, Frederick Diehl and Daniel Mickley, containing

230 ACRES,

more or less, of which about 50 Acres are in excellent Timber—the remainder good arable land. The improvements are TWO DWELLING HOUSES, one rough-cast, the other stone, a Log Bank Barn, Wagon-shed, Corn-crib, &c.; a never failing spring of water near the house, and a stream of water running through the farm; an excellent Apple and Peach *ORCHARD.*

The Farm will be sold in two tracts, or all together, as may suit purchasers.

Any person wishing to view the property, will be shown the same by William Scott, residing on the property.

Attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

THE HEIRS.
Aug. 26. ts

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Friday the 4th day of October next,
at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises,

A FARM,

situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Anna Stoner, Heirs of Andrew Miller, Jacob Mackley and others, containing about

150 ACRES,

of which about 30 are in good TIMBER—the remainder in excellent MEADOW, and good arable land. It would suit well for a STOCK FARM. The improvements are a two story *LOG HOUSE,* Double Log Barn, Spring-house, and other Outbuildings. There are two never-failing springs of water on the place, beside that at the Spring house. There is also a YOUNG ORCHARD.

Attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

DANIEL LINARD.
Aug. 12. ts

FARM FOR RENT.

Will be offered for Rent, by Public Outcry,
On Saturday the 5th of October next,
at one o'clock, P. M., on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND,
CONTAINING
135 *Acres and 39 Perches,*

LATE the estate of JOSEPH TAYLOR, deceased, situated in Menallen township, Adams county, one mile north of Arendtsville, and one mile west of Wierman's Mill, adjoining lands of John Lower, Nicholas Bear, Solomon Hartman, David Stewart and others. About 75 acres are cleared; the remainder covered with first rate Timber. The improvements are

2 twostory Stone
DWELLINGHOUSES

one of which is rough-cast, and a Double Log Barn, with Sheds. There are never-failing springs convenient to each dwelling, and springs of water in all of the fields; a stream of water passes between the house and barn; and Conowago creek runs through the farm. There are on the premises

Two large Orchards,

and a large quantity of other Choice Fruit-trees. The Tract can be divided, if desired by purchasers.

The whole is in good order, and will be rented on the most accommodating terms. Persons desirous to view the property, will be shown the same by Alexander D. or William D. Taylor, residing thereon. Attendance will be given by

THE HEIRS.
Sept. 16. td

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

THE School Directors of Hamilton township, will meet at the public house of John Yetts, in the Town of East Berlin, on *Saturday the 5th day of October next,* between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. to employ *SIX TEACHERS,* to take charge of the several Schools in said Township.

By order of the Board,
B. HILDEBRAND, *Sec'y.*
Sept. 9. td

I. O. OF O. F.

THE members of "GETTYS LODGE No. 124," are requested to attend a stated meeting, on *Tuesday Evening, Oct. 1st,* at which time the new By Laws will be taken up for adoption.

Sept. 23. J. J. BALDWIN, *Sec'y.*

KEYSTONE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Harrisburg, Pa.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Guarantee Capital, $75,000.
Rates as low as any other good Company in the United States.

THIS Company respectfully calls the attention of the public to the following advantages which they are enabled to offer to persons desirous of insuring their lives.

All the profits of the Company are divided annually among the life members in scrip dividends, bearing interest, payable in cash at the end of each year.

Premiums on life policies may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly; or when they amount to $50 and upwards, they may be paid one-half in cash and the balance by note at 12 months.

Wives may insure the lives of their husbands, or husbands may insure their own lives in avor of their wives and children, thus securing to their families a sum which creditors cannot reach in the event of the death and insolvency of the husband.

L. REILY, *Pres't.*

J. W. WILLSON, *Sec'y.*

Pamphlets and information furnished by the undersigned, who is the regular agent at Gettysburg.

KELLER KURTZ.

Dr. CHARLES HORNER, is the Company's regularly authorized Medical Examiner.

June 24. 1y

Printing of every description
Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office

Choice Poetry.

WHO MADE THE LITTLE FLOWERS?

The Atheist in his garden stood,
At twilight's pensive hour,
His little daughter by his side,
Was gazing on a flower.

"Oh pick that blossom, Pa, for me,"
The little prattler said;
"It is the fairest one that blooms
Within the lowly bed."

The father plucked the chosen flower,
And gave it to the child—
With parted lips and sparkling eye,
She seized the gift and smiled.

"Oh, Pa—who made this pretty flower,
This little violet blue;
Who gave it such a fragrant smell,
And such a lively hue?"

A change came o'er the father's brow:
His eyes grew strangely wild:
New thoughts within him had been stirr'd
By that sweet, artless child.

The truth flashed on her father's mind—
The truth in all its power;
"There is a God, my child," he said;
"He made that little flower."

Some sweet warbler in the London Times utters the following beautiful sentiment. Lay it to heart friends. It contains gentle but heart reaching reproof:

"There is a voice within me,
And 'tis so sweet a voice,
That its soft lispings win me,
Till tears start to mine eyes;
Deep from my soul it springeth,
Like hidden melody:
And evermore it singeth
This song of songs to me:—
This world is full of beauty,
As other worlds above;
And if we did our duty,
It might be full of love!"

Miscellaneous.

The Empty Cradle.

"The mother gave, in tears and pain,
The flowers she most did love:
She knew she'd find them all again
In the fields of light above."

The death of a little child is to the mother's heart like dew on a plant from which a bud has perished! The plant lifts up its head in freshened greenness to the morning light; so the mother's soul gathers from the dark sorrow through which she has passed, a fresh brightening of her heavenly hopes.

As she bends over the empty cradle, and in fancy brings her sweet infant before her, a ray of divine light is on the cherub face. It is her son still, but with the seal of immortality on his brow. She feels that heaven was the only atmosphere where her precious flower could unfold without spot or blemish, and she would not recall the lost. But the anniversary of his departure seems to bring his spiritual presence near her. She indulges in that tender grief which soothes like an opiate in pain, all her passages and cares of life. The world to her is no longer full of love and hope—in the future, so glorious with heavenly love and joy. She has treasures of happiness which the worldly unchastened heart never conceived.

The bright fresh flowers with which she has decorated her room, the apartment where her infant died, are emblems of the far brighter hopes now dawning on her day dream. She thinks of the glory and beauty of the New Jerusalem, where the little foot will never find a thorn among the flowers to render a shoe necessary. Nor will a pillow be wanting for the dear head reposing on the breast of a kind Saviour. And she knows her infant is there, in that world of eternal bliss. She has marked one passage in that book—to her emphatically the Word of Life—now lying closed on the toilette table, which she daily reads—"*suffer little children and forbid them not, to come unto me; for of such is the kingdom of heaven.*"

Similitudes.

The fragrant white clover thrives, though trampled under foot; it furnishes the bees with stores of pure honey without asking or receiving the credit of it. Meekness and disinterestedness.

The vine clinging to the elm acknowledges its weakness, and at the same time makes itself strong. Faith.

The morning glory makes a fair show at sunrise, but withers as soon as it becomes hot. Excitement without principle.

To cut off the top of the dock does no good; its roots must be eradicated. Sin is the dock root.

The thistle has a beautiful blossom, but it is so armed with spines that every body abhors it. Beauty and bad temper.

The elder bush produces delicate and fragrant blossoms, but the farmer abhors it, because if he gives it a foot it will take a rod. Obtrusiveness.

If the grasshoppers eat the silk of the corn there will be no harvest. Irreligious principles in childhood.

If you go into a field of beggar-ticks in autumn, when you come home, your clothes will reveal the fact. Vulgar companions.

Cranberries hide themselves among the moss: he who would find them must look for them. Modest worth.

You see how such of the trees as bow their branches to the winter torrents escape unhurt, but such as resist, perish root and branch. Yielding to the opinion of others.

The blossoms of the bayberry blast grain in their vicinity. Bad temper.

Thistle seeds have wings. Bad principles.—*Oxford Star.*

If you would get a good start in the world, marry a widow with twelve children.

Ignorance Bliss.

Were the time of our death foreseen, what a melancholy character would it impart to the pursuits and occupations of the human race! If every man saw the moment of his death continually before him, how would his thoughts be fixed to the fatal spot; and, upon its nearest approach, the consideration of it would probably absorb every other. With respect to our fellow-creatures, how would it poison the springs of enjoyment, were parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, able to calculate with certainty the period of each others lives? We should seem to be walking among the victims of death—the scenes of human existence would lose all cheerfulness, animation and beauty. The interests of society would also sustain more serious injury. Many great and noble enterprises would never have been begun, could the persons who, in the hopes of life, engaged in them, have foreseen that, before they could be concluded, they themselves would be snatched away by the hand of death. Many discoveries, by which great benefit has been conferred on the world, would not have been elicited. Few efforts probably would be made to attain any object, the consequences of which terminate with the life of the party, if he foresaw that they would be intercepted by death. Who would venture to engage in any lucrative employment, if he certainly knew that the benefit would not even be partially realized during the term of his mortal existence?—But happily for mankind, events are concealed—duties only are made known.—*R. Hall.*

A Good Daughter.

There are ministers of love more conspicuous than she, but none in which a gentler, lovelier spirit dwells, and none to which the heart's warm requitals more joyfully respond—she is the steady light of her father's house. Her ideal is indissolubly connected with that of his happy fireside. She is his morning sunlight and evening star. The grace, vivacity, and tenderness of her sex, have their places in the mighty sway which she holds over his spirit. The lessons of recorded wisdom which she reads with her eyes, come to his mind with a new charm, as blended with the beloved melody of her voice. He scarcely knows weariness, for her song makes him forget it, or gloom, which is proof against the young brightness of her smiles. She is the pride and ornament of his hospitality, the gentle nurse of his sickness, and the constant agent of those nameless, numberless little acts of kindness, one chiefly cares to have rendered, because they are unpretending, but expansive proofs of love.

The Espousal.

The celebration of the marriage ceremony is one of joy and happiness—then, if at no other time, pleasure seems unalloyed, and grief and sorrow are banished from the bosom; and yet, amid all the apparent enjoyment of the occasion, what a solemn and important event is about to take place! I care not respecting the circumstances that may be thrown around it: nor does it matter whether the rite be performed in friend-like simplicity, or by every ceremony calculated to impress the senses, yet the importance of it remains—the awful responsibility continues. It may have been brought about by selfish and interested motives—it may be the result of parental authority—or it may, as it ought always to be, the result of pure love and strong attachment—yet, in either case, it is alike binding for life, and will be the cause of happiness or misery not only through time but in eternity.

How much then depends on this step, and what feelings press upon the mind! The home of childhood—the family circle—the loving mother—the kind father—the affectionate brother and sister, are all to be left, and another is to be your bosom companion—another to be the sharer of your joys and sorrows, your griefs and cares. New scenes—new duties—new trials, and new circumstances, will surround you, and you are now to act and live for others.

Insincerity at the bridal altar, is a crime of the blackest character, and he who would be false then would be false any where; and she who would be untrue at such a time, would be untrue on every occasion. But where all is sincerity, confidence, and love—happiness is then present indeed, and will continue through life. Changes cannot alter their affection for each other. Afflictions only bind them the closer. Cares and anxieties only afford opportunities for the exercise of sympathy, and every year unites them by nearer and dearer ties.

The Power of Temptation.

Temptation is a flattering evil, to which the foolish are inclined to yield. It is this foe to purity and peace that rules with diversified tyranny over all classes of mankind. Some it arrogantly compels; others it with blandishments beguiles; some it captures by surprise; and others it rules with false shame or slavish fear. But why, under all its forms, is temptation a power so strong? Because it is congenial with their sinful nature on which everywhere it acts. "Watch and pray, lest ye enter into temptation," were among the Saviour's last words to his disciples. The heart must be perpetually fortified by wise counsel and high moral principles, or it will inevitably submit to the invasion of the vilest foes.—The smallest sin, when indulged, acts the part of a traitor that who opens by stealth the doors of the soul to the whole multitude of grosser accomplices.

True.—He who pulls off his coat cheerfully, strips up his sleeves in earnest, and sings while he works, is the man to get along.

Anecdote of Latimer.

It is related of Latimer, that when he once preached before that tyrant, Henry VIII., he took a plain, straight-forward text, and in his sermon assailed those very sins for which the monarch was notorious, and he was stung to the quick, for truth always finds a response in the worst man's conscience. He would not bend beneath the authority of his God, but sent for Latimer, and said: "Your life is in jeopardy, if you do not recant all you said to-day, when you preach next Sunday." The trimming courtiers were all anxious to know the consequences of this, and the chapel was crowded. The venerable man took his text, and after a pause, began with a soliloquy thus:

"Now, Hugh Latimer, bethink thee, thou art in the presence of thy earthly monarch—thy life is in his hands, and if thou dost not suit his fancies, he will bring down thy gray hairs to the grave; but Hugh Latimer bethink thee, thou art in the presence of the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, who hath told thee, 'Fear not them that kill the body, and can do no more; but rather fear him who can kill both body and soul, and cast thee into hell forever.' Yea, I say, Hugh Latimer, fear him."

He then went on, and not only repeated what he had before advanced, but, if possible, enforced it with greater emphasis. After he had finished, Henry sent for him and said: "How durst thou insult thy monarch so?" Latimer replied, "I thought if I were unfaithful to my God, I could not be loyal to my King." The king embraced the good old Bishop, exclaiming, "There is yet one man left who is bold enough to tell me the truth."

"What do Men Fight for?"

"*What do men fight for?*" said a little girl, in our hearing, after reading an account of a bloody battle. Alas! that question has puzzled many a wiser head than the little child's. What they *get* by fighting, we more readily perceive. Misery and death, crime and debt, are as constant attendants upon war, as vultures and beasts of prey upon the battle-field.

One of the most remarkable illustrations of what men get by fighting, that can be found in the world's history, is seen in the case of the Hessians, used by England in the revolutionary war. Their elector sold them to England for a price. They were dragged from their homes and families, and sent thousands of miles to murder a people of whom they had scarcely ever heard, or thought. During the war they suffered the utmost extent of misery. On their marches they resembled gangs of beggars, rather than troops of soldiers. The sword and disease rapidly decimated their numbers, and but few of them ever returned to their native land.—What did they get by their sufferings? Wherein was their country benefited by their death, and the misery entailed upon their families?

Near Cassell, in Germany, there is pointed out to the traveler, a palace of the elector. The grounds are ornamented with an artificial cascade, and on the summit of the hill is a huge image, called Hercules. This monstrous figure is so large that eight men can stand upon the club with which he is armed. *And this is what the Hessians got by fighting against our forefathers!* This man-fed monster was built with the money paid by England to the elector for their services. Thousands of men were torn from their native land, and sent to fight and die in America, that a senseless image might be raised upon a hill. Was there ever a more fitting emblem of the results of war? And are not the nations of the earth, to a greater or less extent, worshipping that image today! Verily, Juggernaut is not the only idol that crushes its devotees beneath its tread.—*Portland Transcript.*

The Love of Man.

The love of man, in his maturer years, is not so much a new emotion, as a revival and concentration of all his departed affections to others. Who, when he returns to recall his first and fondest associations,—when he throws off, one by one, the layers of earth and stone which have grown and hardened over the records of the past,—who has not been surprised to discover how fresh and unimpaired those buried treasures rise again upon his heart? They have been laid up in the store-house of time; their very concealment has preserved them. We remove the lava, and the world of a by-gone day is before us.

Punctuality.—A committee of eight gentlemen had appointed to meet at 12 o'clock. Seven of them were punctual; but the eighth came bustling in with apologies for being a quarter of an hour behind the time. "The time," said he, passed away without my being aware of it. I had no idea of its being so late," &c. A Quaker present said, "Friend, I am not sure that we should admit thy apology. It were matter of regret that thou shouldest have wasted thine own quarter of an hour; but there are seven besides thyself, whose time thou hast also consumed, amounting in the whole to two hours, and one eighth of it only was *thine own property.*"

Young ladies who faint on being "proposed to," can be restored to consciousness by just whispering in their ears that you were only joking.

"Hab you any Jenny Lind slippers," inquired a darkey cook of a shoe merchant, the other day, as she made visible a Chinese foot about the size of a bread-basket.

Wicked.—To persist in kissing a young girl when she resolutely declares she wishes you not to. It looks as though you doubted her word.

Patrick's Colt.

"A gentleman," says the Manchester American, "who favors us with some reminiscences respecting the early settlement of this place, formerly old Derryfield, relates the following anecdote:—"When my grandfather resided at Goffetown and Derryfield, then settled by the Irish, he hired a wild sort of an Irishman to work on his farm. One day, soon after his arrival, he told him to take a bridle and go out in the field and catch the colt. "Don't come without him," said the old gentleman. Patrick started and was gone some time, but at last returned minus the bridle, with his face and hands badly scratched, as though he had received bad treatment. "Why, Patrick, what is the matter? What in the name of wonder ails you?" "An' isn't it myself, yer honor, that never'll catch the ould black colt again? Bad luck to him! An' didn't he all but scratch my eyes out o' my head? An' faith, as true as I'm spaking to you, I had to climb up a tree afther the colt." "Climb up after him! Nonsense! Where is the beast?" "An' its tied to the tree he is, to be shure, your honor." We all followed Patrick to the spot to get a solution of the difficulty, and on reaching the field, we found, to our no small amusement, that he had been chasing a young black bear, which he had succeeded in catching, after a great deal of rough usage on both sides, and actually tied with the bridle to an old tree. Bruin was kept for a long while, and was ever after known as Patrick's colt.

A Broth of a Boy.—An Irishman was taken by a constable of Harrisburg, the other day, for participating in a street fight. The officer marched him along at a speed that would have answered for a polka to the tune of "Rogue's march," whereupon Pat remonstrated in the following manner:

Pat—Och, Mr. Coonstable, but yer trien' to disghrace a poor divil—it will be the rhuinasion uv me, if Biddy finds it out."

Officer—"Next time behave yourself, and I'll have no occasion to treat you in this way."

Pat—"Nixt time, indade!—but Biddy and the childer,—what'll become of them?"

Officer—"Never mind—I'll tell Biddy not to fret about you. Where does she live?"

Pat—"Over the sae, to be sure, in ould Kilkenny!"

Bachelor's Woes.—What a pitiful thing an old bachelor is, with his cheerless house, and rueful phiz, on a bitter cold night when the covered earth is with a foot of snow.—When his fire is out, and in shivering dread, he slips neath the sheets of his lonely bed. How he draws up his toes, all encased in yarn hose, and he buries his nose neath the chilly bed clothes, that his nose and his toes still encased in warm hose may not be froze. Then he puffs and he blows, and swears that he knows no mortal on earth ever suffered such woes, and with ah's! and with oh's! and with limbs froze, to his slumbers in silence the bachelor goes. In the morn when the cock crows, and the sun has just rose, from beneath the bed clothes pops the bachelor's nose, and as you may suppose, when you hear how the wind blows and see the windows all froze, why back neath the clothes pops the poor fellow's nose, for full well he knows if from that bed he rose, to put on his clothes, that he'd surely be froze.

Paternal Solicitude.—We witnessed an exhibition of anxious foresight and care on the part of a parent the other day that struck us "some." A gentleman, in passing one of the numerous venders of green fruit on the Common, bought a peach and gave it to a little girl, who was playing near by. The child ran to show the tempting fruit to the father, who was lolling on the green sward. He took the peach, put it into his mouth, and handed the stone back to the child, telling her that "it was very hurtful to young childer to be ating paches and the likes o' that; it would give them the *colleray.*"

Judge Thompson, of Worcester, Mass., being unable to attend the citizen's celebration of Fitchburg, as an invited guest, sent the following toast:

"The only tolerable form of Slavery—that where one woman holds captive one man—in which the victim not only hugs his chain, but the little tyrant that rivets it."

In the canton of Basle, in Switzerland, there is a law which compels every newly-married couple to plant six trees immediately after the ceremony, and two more on the birth of every child. They are planted on commons, frequently near the high road, and the greater part of them being fruit trees, are at once both useful and ornamental. The number planted is said to amount to 10,000 annually.

To Catch a Sheep-Stealing Dog.—The following plan is recommended as having been successfully pursued to capture prowling dogs that steal into the sheep fold when no one is near. As soon as the carcass of the sheep killed is discovered, make a pen over it. Common fence rails will answer. The pen must slope gradually to the top, where an aperture must be left, large enough for any dog to enter. The dog, returning to his prey, will ascend the outside of the pen and jump upon it. He cannot get out, and you have the guilty outlaw in your custody. Think of a circular wire rat trap, and you have the idea.

A Housemaid sent to call a gentleman to dinner, found him engaged in using his tooth-brush. "Well, is he coming?" said the lady of the house. "Yes, ma'am, directly," was the reply, "he's just sharpening his teeth."

The Whale's Strength.

The most dreadful display of the whale's strength and prowess yet authentically recorded, was that made on the American whale ship Essex, Captain Pollard, which sailed from Nantucket for the Pacific ocean, in August, 1829. Late in the fall of the same year, when in latitude forty of the South Pacific, a school of sperm whales was discovered, and three boats were manned and sent in pursuit. The mate's boat was struck by one of them, and he was obliged to return to the ship in order to repair the damage.

While he was engaged in that work, a sperm whale, judged to be eighty-three feet long, broke water twenty rods from the ship on her weather-bow. He was going at the rate of about three knots an hour, and the ship at nearly the same rate, when he struck the bow of the vessel just forward of her chains.

At the shock produced by the collision of two such mighty masses of matter in motion, the ship shook like a leaf. The seemingly malicious whale dived and passed under the ship, grazing her keel, and then appeared at about the distance of a ship's length, lashing the sea with fins and tail as if suffering the most horrible agony. He was evidently hurt by the collision, and blindly frantic with instinctive rage.

In a few minutes he seemed to recover himself, and started with great speed across the vessel's course to the windward. Meanwhile the hands on board discovered the ship to be gradually settling down at the bows, and the pumps were to be rigged.—While the crew were working at them, one of the men cried out "God have mercy! he comes again."

The whale had turned at about forty rods from the ship, and was making for her with double its former speed, his pathway white with foam. Rushing ahead, he struck her again at the bow, and the tremendous blow stove her in. The whale dived under again and disappeared, and the ship foundered in five minutes from the first collision. But five souls out of twenty were saved.

Teeth set on Edge.—All acid food, drinks, medicines, and tooth washes and powders, are very injurious to the teeth. If a tooth is put in cider, vinegar, lemon juice, or tartaric acid, in a few hours the enamel will be completely destroyed, so that it can be removed by the finger nail as if it were chalk. Most have experienced what is commonly called teeth set on edge. The explanation of it is, the acid of the fruit that has been eaten has so far softened the enamel of the tooth that the least pressure is felt by the exceedingly small nerves which pervade the thin membrane which connects the enamel and the bony part of the tooth. Such an effect cannot be produced without injuring the enamel. True, it will become hard again when the acid has been removed by the fluids of the mouth, just as an egg-shell that has been softened in this way becomes hard by being put in the water. When the effect of sour fruit on the teeth subsides, they feel as well as ever, but they are not as well. And the oftener it is repeated, the sooner will the disastrous consequences be manifested.

Mental Recreation.—A well-known merchant remarked, in our hearing, (says the Editor of the Columbian and Great West,) to a young man just commencing his active life, "I have experienced the ups and downs of trade for thirty years—have suffered severely, not only from the ordinary losses which all must expect, but from the neglect and dishonesty of parties I have employed; but, as an invariable rule, I have left all recollection of business and care upon the inside of my office door." And this merchant, though now upon the upward side of fifty, has a brow as unwrinkled, and a form as erect, as if all his years had been passed in the sunshine of a perpetual spring.

It is more difficult to make the eye lie than any other organ we are possessed of. To tell what a woman says, pay attention to her tongue. If you would ascertain what she means, pay attention to her eye. To talk in opposition to the heart is one of the easiest things in the world—to look this opposition, however, is more difficult than algebra. Again we say, never believe a girl hates you until you ask her eyes.

Strange Wind.—"How changeable the wind is in Boston," said an old lady—a friend of Mrs. Partington. "It is the most changeablest thing I ever did see. When I went up Washington street it was blowin' in my face; and when I turned to go down, don't you think it was blowin' on my back."

Existence is only really valuable while it is necessary to some one dear to us. The moment we become aware our death would leave no aching void in a human heart, the charm of life is gone.

They that deny God, destroy man's nobility; for certainly man is of kin to the beasts by his body; and if he be not of kin to God by his spirit, he is a base and ignoble creature.

To cause a ring to suspend by a Thread after the thread has been burned.—Soak a piece of thread in common salt and water. Tie it to a ring, not larger than a wedding ring. When you apply the flame of a candle to it, it will burn to ashes, yet sustain the ring.

Rousseau says: "The empire of woman is an empire of softness, of address, of complacency. Her commands are caresses, her menaces are tears."

At what age does "old maidenhood" commence? In some persons never; for they never grow old. Youth of heart may exist for a hundred years or more.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.COM

LOCUST GROVE STEAM MILL,

Two Miles Southwest of Littlestown, in Germany Township, Adams County.

THIS establishment is now in full operation and calculated to do all kinds of Grinding upon the shortest notice and in the very best manner. Farmers and others wanting grinding done, especially in time of low water, will please call at this Establishment, where they can be accommodated at all times. The

STEAM MILL,

is close by and in connection with the large

FLOURING MILL,

and together are calculated to do a large amount of work. A PLASTER MILL and CLOVER MILL are in connection with this establishment, and *Sawing* can now be done at all times. Constantly on hand and for sale,

AT THE MILLS,

wholesale and retail, Family and Superfine Wheat Flour, Rye, Corn and Buckwheat Flour, warranted superior. A large lot of chopped Rye, Corn, Oats, Mixtures, Bran, Shorts, Shipstuff, &c., to be had at all times at fair prices.

GROUND PLASTER

on hand at all times, for sale or exchange for unground. Those persons engaged in the Flour and Feed business can be accommodated at all times on the shortest notice, either with the Flour and Feed manufactured, or by having their own grain ground.

This establishment has been erected at heavy expense for the special convenience and accommodation of the neighborhood, and will be carried on by first-rate

EXPERIENCED MILLERS.

The undersigned therefore respectfully solicits the patronage of the surrounding country. Farmers may rest assured of having their grinding and all other work done at either of the Mills, in the very best manner, and at all times upon short notice. Persons going to the establishment from a distance can at all times, and particularly in a dry season, when the streams are low and water scarce, by waiting a short time, take their grain home with them manufactured as they may wish. Those that bring plaster in the stone can at all times receive and take with them ground plaster in exchange.

GEO. ARNOLD.

N. B. Wishing to give farmers a home market for their grain, a fair price will at all times be given for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, &c., delivered at the Mills. G. A.

Locust Grove, Sept. 9. tf

EAGLE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

[FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON.]

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the large and conveniently located Hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of years under the care of JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq., and widely and favorably known to the Travelling Public, as the stopping place of the Mail Stages to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, and the intermediate towns.—The house has been thoroughly repaired and re-furnished, and nothing will be left undone in the effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Travelling Public.

The services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers have been secured, and every requisite convenience will be guarantied to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.

JOHN L. TATE.

Oct. 15. tf

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public, that he continues the *COACH-MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

FARE REDUCED!

THE Fare from GETTYSBURG to HAGERSTOWN, (by the way of Chambersburg,) has been reduced to **Two Dollars!** Superior coaches from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, and railroad thence to Hagerstown, render the trip a pleasant one. Leave Gettysburg at 7 o'clock in the morning; dine at Chambersburg; and reach Hagerstown early in the evening.

J. L. TATE & CO.

May 13. tf

A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made.

IT is singular, and yet true, how the JEW ARNOLD can sell his GOODS of all kinds so much CHEAPER than his neighbors; and yet, when the truth is known, that he purchases entirely for CASH, the question is soon solved.—*Call and test the truth of the universal saying, and save your money!* Quick sales and small profits is the motto at the cheap *JEW CORNER* of

April 22. ABM ARNOLD.

A VARIETY of *SADLERY HARNESS* and *CARRIAGE MOUNTING*, for sale at

June 10. JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S.

KELLER KURTZ has just received a fresh supply of Woodward & Brother's Nonpareil Honey Dew Cavendish TOBACCO, to which he invites the attention of those interested; also, on hand and in store, a large variety of superior SEGARS.

Family Groceries,

A GENERAL assortment always on hand and for sale by ABM ARNOLD.

April 22 tf

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MOROCCO and KID SHOES, GAITERS, &c. Misses do.; also, Gentlemen's coarse and Fine Boots, Congress Gaiters, Pumps, &c at

KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER

April 1. tf

JUST RECEIVED,

ALPACAS, assorted colors, Linen Lustres, Bombazines, Embroidered Cashmeres, together with a splendid assortment of Fancy and Plain SILKS, all suitable for the season; the cheapest ever offered in Gettysburg. He invites the Ladies to call and examine his stock, as he feels satisfied that no house in the Borough can offer the same inducements to the ladies as is offered at the Cheap Corner of ABM ARNOLD.

April 22. tf

GROCERIES.

JUST arrived, a lot of Groceries, fine quality. ☞Call and get them at KURTZ's Cheap Corner. April 1

GUM SHOES.

A large lot first-rate Gum Shoes just arrived. ☞Call at KURTZ's Cheap Corner

10,000 pounds of NAILS just received and for sale at

June 10 JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S.

PORTFOLIO—a fresh supply—for sale by

June 17 KELLER KURTZ

A GENERAL assortment of PLANES, at PLANE IRONS, can be found at

June 10. JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S

Clothing Emporium.

A GENERAL assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of best cut and fashion. A complete suit, Coat, Pantaloons and Vest, made to fit, at the shortest notice, at SAMSON'S.

April 22 tf

MOUSSROLL, DUDLEY & FOSTER ANVILS, also COLTER KNIVES, for sale very cheap. JOHN FAHNESTOCK

June 18.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d of July, 1839, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I, WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff of the county of Adams, do, therefore, hereby give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Adams, that a

GENERAL ELECTION

will be held in said county, on the

Second Tuesday of October next, (the 8th)

in the several Districts composed of the following townships, viz:

In the First district, composed of the Borough of Gettysburg and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second district, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Israel Yount, in the town of Littlestown, in the township of Germany.

In the Third district, composed of the township of Oxford, at the house of widow Miley, in the town of New Oxford.

In the Fourth district, composed of the townships of Latimore and Huntington, at the house of Wm. Chronister, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth district, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the public school-house in Millerstown.

In the Sixth district, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house now occupied by Jesse Myers, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh district, composed of the township of Menallen, at the public school-house in the town of Benderesville.

In the Eighth district, composed of the township of Straban, at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hunterstown.

In the Ninth district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house now occupied by Henry Hartman, in said township.

In the Tenth district, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of John Busbey, in M'Sherrystown.

In the Eleventh district, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Samuel Sadler, in Heidlersburg.

In the Twelfth district, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of George Snyder, in said township.

In the Thirteenth district, composed of the township of Mountpleasant, at the house of Anthony Smith, in said township, situate at the cross-roads, the one leading from Oxford to the Two Taverns, the other from Hunterstown to Hanover.

In the Fourteenth district, composed of the township of Reading, at the public house of Caleb B. Hildebrand, in Hampton.

In the Fifteenth district, composed of the Borough and Township of Berwick, at the public school-house in Abbottstown.

In the Sixteenth district, composed of the township of Freedom, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, in said township.

In the Seventeenth district, composed of the township of Union, at the house of Enoch Lefever, in said township.

In the Eighteenth district, composed of the township of Butler, at the house of Wm. F. Eicholtz, in Middletown, in said township.

At which time and places will be elected

One Canal Commissioner;
One Auditor General;
One Surveyor General;
One Member of Congress;
One State Senator;
One Representative in the State Legislature;
One County Commissioner;
One Director of the Poor;
One Auditor;
One District Attorney; and
One County Surveyor.

Particular attention is directed to the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of February, 1842, entitled "An Act relative to voting at elections in the counties of Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, viz:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Dauphin, Lancaster, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, from and after the passage of this act, to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be filled at any election on one slip or ticket: Provided, The office for which every candidate is voted for, shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

"Section 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed shall be punished as similar frauds are directed to be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth."

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is directed that the Inspectors and Judges be at the places of their district on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same act.

ALSO—In and by virtue of the 14th section of the act aforesaid, every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer, or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be, employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or Commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And be it further directed, in and by the act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, that one of the Judges of each of the different districts aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificates of the number of votes which shall have been given for each candidate for the different offices then and there voted for at their respective districts, shall meet on the third day after the election, which shall be on *Friday the 11th of October* aforesaid, at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes, which shall have been given at the different districts in the county of Adams, for any person or persons for the offices aforesaid.

WILLIAM FICKES, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 9, 1850.—te

PROCLAMATION.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, passed the 9th day of April, A. D. 1850, it is provided "that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth, in regard to the adoption or rejection of an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth in the second Section of the fifth Article thereof, by providing for the election of the Judges of this Commonwealth by the people, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election directed to the Sheriff of each and every county of this Commonwealth commanding them to give notice, in the usual manner, that an election will be held in each of the townships, wards and districts there in, on the second Tuesday in October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of the said amendment: which said election shall be held at the places, and be opened and closed at the time at and within which the general elections of this Commonwealth are held, opened and closed:"

Now, therefore, in accordance with a writ as aforesaid to me directed by the Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, bearing date the 12th day of August, A. D. 1850, I, WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff of the County of Adams, hereby give notice that an ELECTION will be held according to the terms of the Constitution, and provisions of the Act of the General Assembly aforesaid in each of the townships, boroughs, and districts of Adams county, on the second Tuesday in October next, being the 8th of October, 1850, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of said amendment.

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 9, 1850.—te

RESOLUTION

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it shall read as follows: The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, in the manner following, to wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large: the President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges; and the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election;) the President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; all of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor, but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature.—The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amendment, and the commissions of all the Judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the new Judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows: One of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years, the term of each to be decided by lot by the said Judges, as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor, that the commissions may be issued in accordance thereto. The Judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each Judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice, and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the Judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies, happening by death, resignation or otherwise, in any of the said Courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office: but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other state of this Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth; and the other Judges, during their continuance in office, shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected.

J. S. M CALMONT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
V. BEST,
Speaker of the Senate.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 25, 1850.

I, Samuel W. Pearson, Chief Clerk of the Senate of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution, (No. 10 on the Senate file of the present session,) entitled "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution,"—it being the same resolution which was agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the last Legislature—after having been duly considered and discussed, was this day agreed to by a majority of the members elected to and serving in the Senate of Pennsylvania, at its present session, as will appear by their votes given on the final passage of the resolution, as follows, viz:

Those voting in favor of the passage of the resolution were, H. Jones Brooke, J. Porter Brawley, William A. Crabb, Jonathan J. Cunningham, Thomas S. Ferron, Thomas H. Forsyth, Charles Frasley, Robert M. Frick, Henry Fulton, John W. Guernsey, William Haslett, Isaac Hugus, Timothy Ives, Joshua Y. Jones, Joseph Konigmacher, Geo. V. Lawrence, Maxwell M'Caslin, Benjamin Malone, Benjamin Matthias, Henry A. Muhlenberg, William F. Packer, William R. Sadler, Pearl Sankey, Peter S. Savery, Conrad Shimer, Robert C. Sterrett, Daniel Stone, Farris B. Streeter, John H. Walker and Valentine Best, *Speaker*—Yeas 23.

Those voting against the passage of the resolution were, George Darsie, Augustus Drum and Alexander King—Nays 3.

Extract from the Journal.

SAML. W. PEARSON, *Sec'y.*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Harrisburg, March 14, 1850.

I, William Jack, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution, (No. 10 on the Senate file, and No. 211 on the House journal of the present session,) entitled "Resolution relative to the amendment of the Constitution,"—it being the same resolution which was agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the last Legislature—after having been duly considered and discussed, was this day agreed to by a majority of the members elected to and serving in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, at its present session, as will appear by their votes, given on the final passage of the resolution, as follows, viz:

Those voting in favor of the passage of the resolution were, John Acker, John Alison, William Baker, Robert Beltzer, Dan'l J. Best, [illegible] Bigham, [illegible] Bosler, William Brown, Daniel Bull, Isaac Lawrence, Jesse R. Leet, Anson Leonard, James J. Lewis, Henry Little, Jonas R. M'Clintock, John F. M'Culloch, Alexander C. M'Curdy, John M'Laughlin, John M'Lean, Samuel Marx, John B. Meek, Michael Meyers, John Miller, Joseph C. Molloy, John D. Morris, William T. Morison, Ezekiel Mowry, Edward Nickleson, Jacob Nesly, Charles O'Neill, John B. Packer, Joseph C. Powell, James C. Reid, John S. Rhey, Lewis Roberts, Samuel Robinson, John B. Rutherford, Glenni W. Scofield, Thomas C. Scouller, William Shaffner, Richard Simpson, Eli Slifer, William Smith, William A. Smith, Daniel M. Smyser, William H. Souder, Thomas C. Steel, David Steward, Charles Stockwell, Edwin C. Trone, Andrew Wade, Robert C. Walker, Thomas Watson, Sidney B. Wells, Hiram A. Williams, Daniel Zerbey and John S. M'Calmont, *Speaker*—Yeas 87.

Those voting against the passage of the resolution were, Augustus K. Corbyn, David Evans and James M. Porter—Nays 3.

Extract from the Journal.

WILLIAM JACK, *Clerk.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Filed March 15, 1850.

A. W. BENEDICT,
Dep. Sec'y of Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

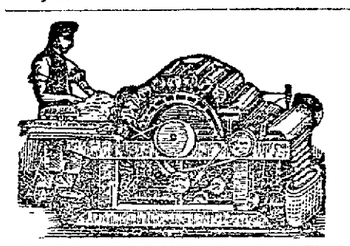
Pennsylvania, ss.

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, at Harrisburg, this fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 1. 3m



GOOD INTENT FACTORY.

☞*Take Notice, Farmers and others!—This way, if you please, and encourage Home Manufactures!*

THE subscribers having leased for a term of years, the above well known Establishment, situate on Bermudian Creek, 2½ miles west of York Springs, (and formerly carried on by Jacob A. Myers,) take this method to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to

CARD WOOL INTO ROLLS,

also, to FULL AND DYE CLOTH in the best manner and to *MANUFACTURE* all kinds of

WOOLLEN GOODS,

such as Cloths, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Cassimeres, Linseys, Flannels, broad and narrow Blanketing, Carpets and Carpet Yarn, colored or white; also Stocking Yarn, of various colors and quality.

☞They are also prepared to attend to

FANCY DYEING,

in all its various forms, of Silk and Woollen Goods.

Having the improved Machinery and good hands, the work will be well done, and done in good time, for prices as low, if not lower, than at any other Factory in the country.

☞For the accommodation of old customers, and persons at a distance, the subscribers have fixed stands at the following places, where they will take the wool from, and return the rolls or goods to, to wit:

Henry Myers' Mill, near New Chester—to commence on fourth Saturday in May, and continue weekly;

George Little's Store, Middle-street, Gettysburg—to commence on first Saturday in June, and continue every two weeks;

Conrad Eckhart's, where the Hunterstown Road crosses the Gettysburg State Road, (where Peter Eyster formerly lived,)—to commence on fourth Saturday in May, and continue weekly;

Benjamin Harris', on Conowago Creek, near Fisher's Mill—to commence on fourth Saturday in May, and continue weekly;

Widow M'Creary's, near Hunterstown—to commence on fourth Saturday in May, and continue weekly;

Charles Swartz's Tavern, Mummasburg—to commence on the last Friday in May, and to continue every two weeks.

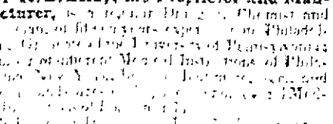
☞In order to avoid any mistakes, customers and those leaving wool at the stands, are requested to be particular to place tickets on each bundle, with their names, and directions how to be done, and a sample of the kind of Goods.

☞All kinds of Goods above mentioned, constantly kept on hand, to exchange for wool, or for sale; and the Trading Wagon continued, as it has heretofore been by Jacob A. Myers.

N. B. Wool will be taken at all times in exchange for Work, and 6 per cent. taken off for Cash payments. All orders punctually attended to. Address

ELLIS & GRIEST.
York Springs Adams county, Pa.

May 20. tf



SARSAPARILLA & BLOOD PILLS

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!

The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more efficacious than any others; and because the people will take no others if they can obtain them.

500,000 BOXES

have been sold annually for the last five years.

YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE,

can always take them with equal safety, without fear.

IT THEY BE NECESSARY

or purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the body, take no others—for no other pills produce these combined effects, or contain Sarsaparilla in them.

Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual,

and pursue your usual occupation whilst taking them, without fear of taking cold during all kinds of weather.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

are wagered that more certificates from Physicians, Clergymen, Members of Congress and respectable citizens can be produced of their efficacy in cases of any others, and TEN DOLLARS will be forfeited in every instance where One Box will not do more good than Two Boxes of any other.

Forty Pills are in a Box!!

and sold at [illegible] cents a box, with directions and much whole some advice accompanying each box.

The great success of imposters, etc.

Fire [illegible] of genuine merit.

Prudence [illegible] and frauds.

Forty [illegible]

And should I be most deservedly common to mankind.

No one having once taken them will be willing afterwards to take any others, because they always do good, and if they do not then no others will.

Dr N. B. Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, is a regular Physician, Chemist and The [illegible] of Philadelphia, Graduate of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, Member of the Medical Institute of Philadelphia, [illegible] Medical Institute of Philadelphia, [illegible] 1842.

[illegible]

Nov 7. 1y

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch-Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. Also,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31. tf

DR. SWAYNE'S

Celebrated Family Medicines!

CURE FOLLOWS CURE!

More Proofs of the Efficacy of

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

The Original & Genuine Preparation!

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Broken Constitution, Influenza, Croup, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast & Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

CONSUMPTION PERMANENTLY CURED, of years standing, after all other remedies failed.—The like has never been known.—Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

READ THIS EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir:—Having contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms became very alarming; there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way through my side, and discharged large quantities of pus externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore, supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left for me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make trial of it, and, to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact.

ABRAHAM HUNSICKER,

Two miles from Skippackville, Pa.

☞Look well to the marks of the genuine.

Each bottle of which is enveloped with a splendid wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon. Also, his signature.—All other preparations of Wild Cherry being fictitious and counterfeit. Principal Office, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Phila.

SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE—A Safe and Effectual Remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Sickly or Dyspeptic Children or Adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.

☞BEWARE OF MISTAKES.☜

Remember: Dr Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in Square Bottles, (having recently been changed,) covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon engraved. Bear this in mind, and be not deceived.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.

Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

A mild and effective purgative, great purifyer of the blood, they correct all the functions of the Liver, and as an alterative in Dropsical affections they are very valuable. Giddiness of the head, dimness of sight, depression of spirits, headache, &c., are cured by these purifying Pills. No medicine can have a better effect for monthly irregularities, which occasionally happen to women, they are perfectly safe, and will, in connection with Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, take all pain and disease from every part of the system.

All the above valuable preparations are prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by most all the Merchants and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

AGENTS for ADAMS COUNTY.—Samuel S. Forney and S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; James B. Wrightson, Gardenberg Springs; Abraham Scott, Cashtown; D. Newcomer, Fragtown; J. S. Heldebrand, East Berlin; J. R. Henry, Abbottstown; J. Aulabaugh, Hampton; Gilbraith & Krauss, Arendtsville; A. T. Wright, Bendersville; J. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Holtzinger & Ferree, York Springs; B. & D. H. Snyder, Two Taverns; H. Sharver & Son, Littlestown, and by most all storekeepers in the adjacent counties.

Jan. 7. 1y

M'Allister's Ointment,

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

FOR TUMORS, ULCERS, and all kind of SORES, it has NO EQUAL.

RHEUMATISM—It removes, almost immediately, the inflammation and swelling, and the pain ceases. Read the directions around the box.

The following testimonial was given by the celebrated Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, the author of the great Medical work entitled, "The American Practice of Medicine and Family Physician:" the distinguishing merits of which have been appreciated and recognized by nine sovereigns of Europe:

"Having been made acquainted with the ingredients which compose M'ALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, and having prescribed and tested it in several cases in my private practice, I have no hesitation in saying or certifying that it is a vegetable remedy containing *no mineral substance whatever*; that its ingredients, combined as they are, and used as directed by the Proprietor, are not only *harmless*, but of great value, being a truly scientific remedy of great power, and I cheerfully recommend it as a compound which has done much good, and which is adapted to the cure of a great variety of cases. Though I have never either recommended or engaged in the sale of secret medicines, regard for the truly honest, conscientious, and humane character of the Proprietor of this Ointment, and the value of his discovery, obliges me to say thus much regarding it.

W. BEACH, M. D.

New York, April 22, 1850.

PILES.—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment. It never fails in giving relief for the Piles.

Around the Box are Directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Chilblain, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c., &c.

☞This Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James M'Allister is written on the box in ink.

For sale by Agents in all the principal towns of the United States.

JAMES M'ALLISTER,
No. 2 Cherry-street, 1st door above 3d house.

LRINCIPAL OFFICE removed to 2 North Tenth-st.

[illegible] CENTS PER BOX.

AGENTS—S. Forney, Gettysburg; Jos. R. Ludwig, Abbottstown; Jacob S. Rowe, Bendersville; A. Schmuck, Hanover; C. A. M[illegible] & Co., York; L. Dewees, Carlisle.

May 1 1y

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And [illegible] of which are caused by an impaired weakened or excited state of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This Remedial agent is now [illegible] application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM has been [illegible] physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the most [illegible]

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system, while under the strengthening, life giving, exhilirating influence of Galvanism as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the channels put out and weakened content are restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great popularity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease *by outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages classes and conditions among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain.

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT**, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state and with injured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED IN A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Unbounded Character,

From all parts of the country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

CURE OF

Rheumatism, Bronchitis and Dyspepsia.

REV. DR. LANDIS, A CLERGYMAN

of New Jersey, of distinguished talents and exalted reputation:—

SPRING, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

Dr. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: I am wish to let you know what has been the result in my case of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, notwithstanding [illegible] Rheumatism, and Bronchitis, which for a [illegible] years [illegible] the weather, in the [illegible] Lungs, which for a [illegible] years [illegible] Paralysis, and all the [illegible] caused by a [illegible] of power on Nervous Energy in the [illegible] of the body.

☞Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the Country of the most extraordinary character can be given if required.

☞No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate, with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is highly pleasant and agreeable. They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices

The Galvanic Belt, Three Dollars.
The Galvanic Necklace, Two Dollars.
The Galvanic Bracelets, One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid, One Dollar.

☞The articles are accompanied by full and clear directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞*Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations.*

☞For sale in GETTYSBURG, Pa., by the authorized Agent,

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Jan 21. 1y

WESTERN HOTEL,

Corner of Howard and Saratoga streets,

BALTIMORE.

JAS. P. BAYLESS, PROPRIETOR.

Transient Travellers, per day, $1 00
Horses at Livery, per day, [illegible]

May 21. 3m

PORTE MONNAIES—new styles for Ladies and Gentlemen. Call and see. For sale by

June 17. KELLER KURTZ

FOR sale by JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S, HILL'S CELEBRATED CUT SAWS, of superior quality.

GOTHIC CLOCK STANDS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale cheap at SAMSON'S

DR TOWNSEND'S

OFFICE. MANUFACTORY

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA.

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

The most extraordinary Medicine in the World!

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without v

A Few Hints to the Whigs of Adams.

From the Address of the Whig State Central Committee of Lancaster County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Our republican government is founded upon popular opinion. To ascertain that opinion, the Constitution and laws have provided annual elections. The freeman expresses his opinion; and the officer of his choice moulds that opinion into law. Hence the strength and beauty of our institutions rest upon the expression of popular will; and any neglect to give utterance to it at the ballot box may weaken, perhaps destroy them. All elections are important. The one now at hand is especially so; and every citizen should reflect upon the issues involved, and duly consider the duty which he owes to his own best interests and to his country, before he ventures to neglect the exercise of the elective franchise.

The results of a Whig victory are many and important, and should excite all to energy and action. With the election of a Whig Senator, Pennsylvania's voice for the next five years is undivided for '*Pennsylvania Policy*' in the National Senate. In the halls of Congress, Pennsylvania would still be on the side of American industry. Our State would for ten years escape from an unjust and oppressive apportionment. As a whig State, she would be recognized as worthy of regard for her fidelity to republican faith. And all this would give strength and vigor to our State Administration, and increased confidence and new hope to its labors and measures to remove the burthens from her citizens. Triumph now would bring zeal and nerve into the subsequent contest for Governor, and secure an easy victory. Our patriotic Governor will have so proven the merits of Whig measures and Whig men, that the people will demand their continuance in official position, and a crowning victory in the Presidential campaign of 1852 would be but the "beginning of the end" of good results.

A FULL VOTE SECURES A WHIG TRIUMPH. We give the figures why we say so. We must, however, be permitted to say that the Whig party is peculiarly liable to the charge of criminally omitting to vote; and this has produced more injury—more permanent wrong to our institutions than any other cause. We would prevent a recurrence of this evil by impressing on the minds of our citizens the importance of the duty. "The obligation to defend our country at the expense of life and property is not more binding than is the duty to exercise the elective franchise. *To vote* is as obligatory on the good man as is the performance of any duty. There is no stronger evidence of bad citizenship—no more marked example of moral treason to his country—to his fellow-men,—to himself and to his posterity—than the culpable laziness and listlessness that keeps a voter from the polls. Neglect of a KNOWN duty is evidence of infidelity to every obligation. He that neglects to vote ceases to be a republican—ceases to be part of the people's government, and is a recreant to the hallowed trust which his fathers committed to his guardianship. If *one man* may neglect his duty, *all* have the right to do so, and the vigilant and scheming would soon subvert the Republic, and the active and tricky politician would direct the destinies of the country. It is manifest that here it must be feared the first fatal injury would be done to those institutions which give glory and power to us as a nation. How can he who fails to exercise this important duty, claim the protection of a government, in his person or property, which he by his negligence so materially aids to subvert and destroy?

LET EVERY MAN RESOLVE TO VOTE, whether it be sunshine or storm, permitting neither business nor pleasure to prevent him. A day given to your country is not lost. To perform this duty once only in three or four years is a shameful discharge of so priceless a privilege—so sacred an obligation.

A FULL VOTE IS A WHIG TRIUMPH, because the Whig party is in a majority in this State, as is evidenced by the following statistics, which show that the Whigs have the strength of numbers and need but the will to secure success.

ELECTION RESULTS FROM 1840 TO 1849.

1840	For President:	
	Harrison,	144,010
	Van Buren,	143,374
1841	For Governor:	
	D. R. Porter,	136,535
	John Banks,	113,574
1842.	No election showing the popular vote.	
1843	For Canal Commissioner:	
	Miller,	110,290
	Guilford,	96,317
1844	For Governor:	
	Markle,	156,120
	Shunk,	160,403
	For President:	
	Clay,	161,203
	Polk,	167,535
1845	For Canal Commissioner:	
	Burns,	119,510
	Karns,	89,118
1846	For Canal Commissioner:	
	Foster,	89,034
	Powers,	97,913
1847	For Governor:	
	Shunk,	146,115
	Irvin,	128,138
1848	For Governor:	
	Johnston,	168,525
	Longstreth,	168,220
	For President:	
	Taylor,	185,513
	Cass,	171,976
1849	For Canal Commissioner:	
	Gamble,	141,840
	Fuller,	133,111

These statistics show that if all the Whigs who voted in 1840 for Harrison had performed their duty, the Whig candidate for Governor in 1841 would have been elected by 7,678, and the Whig Canal Commissioner of 1843 by nearly 34,000 majority;—and had all the Whigs who voted for Clay in 1844 been at the polls, Markle would have been elected Governor in that year—Karns would have been elected Canal Commissioner in 1845 by 40,000 majority—Irvin elected Governor in 1847 by 15,000—and Fuller elected Canal Commissioner in 1849 by 16,000 majority. Thus we have been defeated by our own criminal indolence and apathy. Our victories show an increased vote, independent of any corresponding decrease of the vote of our opponents. This forcibly illustrates the imperative duty, the solemn obligation by which every Whig voter in the State is bound to exercise his high and responsible right of suffrage at every election.

FELLOW CITIZENS—To you personally are addressed the foregoing incentives to activity and zeal. They are not merely to be read, but pondered deeply [illegible] with your political morals as a motive principle to be borne with you and [illegible] in your walks and labors of every day, until their vital strength and influence shall make each [illegible] bright as a [illegible] not in the light of a privilege to be used or neglected at pleasure; but as a sacred, responsible, imperative obligation enjoined by the love we bear to, and the interest we have in, the honor and welfare of the great commonwealth to which we belong.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, September 30th, 1850.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN, of Bucks co.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY W. SNYDER, of Union co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH HENDERSON, of Wash. co.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
DANIEL M. SMYSER,
DR. WM M'ILVAINE,
(*For vacancy in 31st Congress.*)
SENATOR,
THOMAS CARSON.
ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM M'SHERRY.
COMMISSIONER,
JACOB GRIEST.
AUDITOR,
FRED'K G. HOFFMAN.
DIRECTOR,
NICHOLAS BUSHEY.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JAMES G. REED.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
JACOB DIEHL.

☞The Rev. LEANDER KER, of Lexington, Mo., will please accept our thanks for his truly eloquent and impressive address, delivered before the Societies of the Masonic College at Lexington. It is truly worth the perusal of every one.

☞We are indebted to Rev. C. PORTERFIELD KRAUTH, of Winchester, Va., for a copy of "The Transfiguration," an interesting and eloquent Homily, originally prepared by the author for the "Evangelical Review," and now published in pamphlet form. Mr. KRAUTH is a young and gifted divine in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of rare intellectual abilities, who, although but a few years have elapsed since he left the walls of his *alma mater*, has already acquired considerable reputation as a preacher and writer. The contributions from his pen, which have appeared in the "Evangelical Review," and other publications of character, have been characterized by a remarkable brilliancy of style, and a general theological and classical learning, seldom met with in writers so young. In treating of the wonderful scenes which have thrown such a halo of glory around Tabor, a fair opportunity has been offered for testing the ability of the writer, and in "The Transfiguration" we have that ability abundantly vindicated.—*Star.*

The Election.

On to-morrow week the people will be called upon to exercise that invaluable privilege—the right of suffrage. Candidates are before them, of both political parties; and, with probably a few exceptions, persons attached to either of these parties vote in conformity to their party organization.

The candidates of the Democratic party in this county are respectable men; and we presume will receive the support of their party, unless something should be shown in their principles which would render it improper to do so by those who have a higher regard for principles than men. We know that there are *some* Democrats who are in favor of the *Protection of American Industry.* They, of course, cannot vote for men who will not carry out this principle, and render our country prosperous once more. Their nominated candidates for Congress, Mr. KURTZ and Mr. DANNER, we are sorry to say, do not now advocate this very important measure of Pennsylvania policy; and we take it for granted, that every voter who has at heart the interests of his State and country, will, no matter what his personal feelings may be, *not vote* for men hostile to Pennsylvania interests. The opposing candidates of those gentlemen are Mr. SMYSER and Dr. MCILVAINE, very decided friends of the Protection of American Industry, desirous of rendering the country prosperous, by encouraging our own citizens. These gentlemen will, of course, receive the support of those Democratic voters, whose patriotic feelings are above those of mere party.

The candidates of the Whigs for Canal Commissioner, Auditor General and Surveyor General, are first-rate men; and deserve the support of every man who has at heart the interests of Pennsylvania. If the Whigs come up to the work as they should, and *can do*, they will achieve a victory worth the sacrifice of many days.

Of our candidate for the next Congress, Mr. SMYSER, we need scarcely say a word. He is known to the citizens of our county, as an able, energetic speaker, one who, wherever he is known abroad, has acquired a reputation for talent, which adds lustre to the "Young Guard," who has placed him frequently in her front rank. He *must* be elected.

Of Dr. MCILVAINE, the distinguished candidate for the unexpired term of Dr. NES, who is about to victimize our neighbor DANNER, we cannot do better than give the following article from the last York Republican, the place of the Doctor's residence, and where he has earned a reputation that few men possess:

"Of Dr. MCILVAINE, his character and qualifications, it is scarcely necessary for us to say one word in this County and Congressional District, where he has lived all his life, and is so well known personally and by reputation among the people. Born in what is now Adams County, he received a liberal education, and has been for more than thirty-five years engaged in the arduous pursuit of a large Medical Practice in this Borough and the surrounding country. It has been [illegible] years since his fellow citizens [illegible] in a political [illegible] 1828 to represent [illegible] in the Senate of the State, from which the demands of his Professional business compelled him to retire before the expiration of his term. He was elected a Member of the Electoral College of Pennsylvania in 1840 and 1848, and on these occasions cast his vote for Harrison and Taylor for President of the United States. The Doctor is a Democrat of the Old School, to whose measures and principles acquired in the days of Madison and Snyder, he has ever remained faithful. Finding them incorporated in the creed of the Whig party, he has always been found there with them; and if elected to Congress, they will be the polar star of his public action. The great patriotic doctrine of Protection to American Industry has no firmer and more consistent friend than he; and such is his high moral and social standing in this community, that the people will be proud to bestow their suffrages upon the old and "beloved physician," who has so often brought comfort and healing to their beds of sickness, and smoothed the passage to the grave of departed friends on whom death had impressed his ineffaceable seal."

The candidate of the Whigs for the State Senate, Mr. CARSON, served so faithfully in that body a few years ago, that nothing need be said in his favor. The strong Whig vote of the District will send him back triumphantly.

Our candidate for the Legislature, Mr. M'SHERRY, has served in that situation before, has had experience, and of course will receive the full Whig vote, besides the votes of many others who esteem him for his personal good qualities.

The candidate of the Whigs for Commissioner is that energetic Whig, JACOB GRIEST, of Latimore. From his bold and determined course in opposition to Locofocoism, he has excited its marked hostility; and every means will be used to reduce his majority. They cannot, of course, defeat him—but they wish to bring down his vote. See to it, Whigs! Give him a vote worthy of a devoted champion of the cause!

The remainder of the ticket is composed of *true blue* whigs—worthy the support of every man in the community. For District Attorney, our neighbor, Gen. REED, has not even an opponent. He is such a fine, clever fellow, that no one could be found rash enough to enter the field against him. He will receive the support of all parties.

Election of Judges.

The officers of the election will bear in mind that the tickets to be voted on the *Amendment to the Constitution* are not to be attached to the balance of the Ticket, but deposited in a *separate box*. Those in favor of throwing open the election of Judges to the people, will vote "*For* the Amendment;" those in favor of the old Constitution, will vote "*Against* the Amendment."

☞ADAMS COUNTY has always been opposed to Constitution *Tinkering*. The proposed amendment, taking away the independence of the Judiciary, is one of the worst features of the *radicalism* of the day; and we hope that the voters of Adams will put their veto upon it. They have been sound always on this question; and we hope they will sustain their character.

Congress.

Both Houses of Congress adjourn to-day, after an arduous session of ten months. They will re-assemble again on the first Monday of December.

☞On Tuesday last, an attempt was again made in the House of Representatives of the U. States, to procure a modification of the Tariff—to protect American Industry. The proposition on this subject, though perfectly reasonable in itself, and furnishing no just ground of exception to even Southern men, was voted down, 101 to 85—Southern extremists and Northern Locofocos uniting together to accomplish this result. Among the present members from Pennsylvania, who voted against the interests of the State, we find Mr. M'LANAHAN, of Chambersburg. His constituents, we hope, will take him in charge. It appears to us such a blind policy, that we wonder that any Pennsylvanian can pursue it.

☞It would be well for the voters of Adams to bear in mind that Mr. SMYSER and Dr. MCILVAINE are both strongly in favor of protecting American Industry—and Mr. KURTZ and Mr. DANNER *against.*

☞WHIGS!—*To your posts!*—The election is an important one; and it behooves every lover of his country to spare no pains to ensure a decisive victory in favor of Pennsylvania interests and correct political principles.

☞*The State expects the* "YOUNG GUARD" *to do its duty!*

☞The following is the Locofoco ticket of Adams county:

Congress—Wm. H. Kurtz,
J. B. Danner, (*unexpired term.*
Senator—Isaac E. Wierman.
Assembly—Joseph P. McDivit.
Commissioner—Jacob A. Myers.
Director—John Bender.
Auditor—Thomas Brady.

An Editor Rewarded.

We are highly gratified to learn, that our friend Col. J. J. COCHRAN, Junior Editor of the "York Republican," has been appointed Postmaster of that town, and that his nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He is finely qualified for the situation, a true-blue Whig, and a clever fellow.

☞On Wednesday evening last, Mr. T. S. WILSON, of Hughes' furnace, whilst in the act of examining his horse's foot, in front of Mr. Smith's hotel, in Waynesboro', was kicked by the animal, inflicting a serious wound on the head, and dislocating one of his jaws. He is now considered out of danger.

☞The steamer Kate Kearney burst her boilers on the Mississippi, above St. Louis, on Wednesday last. Four were killed, and nine others horribly scalded, and it is thought, will not survive.

☞On Wednesday next, the election comes off in Maryland for Governor and State Senate.

COMMUNICATED.

Butler Township a little ahead!

Dear Sir—I seen in your last number [illegible] account of a Broom-Corn stalk that measured 13 feet [illegible] Germany township, [illegible] 14 feet and [illegible] inches each. [illegible] J. A. BUSHEY.
Butler Township.

☞Mr. George Boyer, of Straban, [illegible] with us on Saturday, two stalks [illegible] of which measured 14 feet 1 inch, the other 15 feet 11 inches.

Gov. Johnston.

The Governor of Pennsylvania was honored on the 17th inst. with a public reception by the citizens of Union county. He was met by a procession at Lewisburg, and thence conducted to Mifflinburg, where he was joined by a delegation of citizens, and welcomed to the town in a most cordial manner. The procession then moved on to New Berlin, where hundreds of the sturdy sons of Old Union had assembled to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania.

After partaking of a handsome collation prepared for the occasion, the vast meeting was called to order by Ner Middleswarth, Esq., and Governor Johnston, with the Hon. Daniel Smyser, of Adams county, was conducted to a stand for the purpose of addressing the people. He spoke for an hour, holding his vast audience enchained by one of the most eloquent and argumentative speeches ever listened to in that section of the State.

The occasion is spoken of as having been in every respect of a gratifying character. A series of resolutions were adopted, recommending, among other things, a revision of the tariff.

☞Our townsman, Mr. SMYSER, preceded the Governor in addressing the assembled multitude, which was estimated at 4000 persons. The Danville Democrat thus speaks of him:

"Mr. Smyser delighted the immense multitude with an oration of surpassing power, eloquence and humor, some touches of which convulsed the audience with agonies of laughter. But the knowledge he displayed of our State and national affairs, his lucid, plain and clear exposition of the importance of the pending issues of the coming election, his convincing strong arguments in favor of protecting home industry, creating a home market, and affording employment and good wages to the masses—his withering rebuke of the fraud attempted to be practiced by the dominant party in passing the Apportionment bill of the last session, and his overpowering justification of the Executive veto on that bill of abominations, took captive the judgment of all who listened, and whose minds were accessible to the force of truth. Should Mr. Smyser take a seat in the council chambers of the nation, he would soon be recognized as one of the best speakers in Congress."

From the York Republican.

A Word to Tariff Men.

Of essential importance is the election of Representatives to Congress in this District. Twice has the present House at Washington *choked off* every attempt to modify the destructive Tariff of 1846, so deeply injurious to the great interests of Pennsylvania. So urgent is the matter, however, that it must again and again come up, and probably at the next session—if not then certainly in the next Congress, IT MUST BE DECIDED. This District has never yet elected an enemy to Protection, nor a friend to Free-trade. Mr. M'CLEAN, during his term, true to the wishes of his constituents, in that particular, made a speech against the policy of his party, adopted in opposition to his vote in 1846. For this he was victimized by them, but the people still adhered to the principle of Protection as was proved in the elections of 1846 and 1848. *The same question is pending now*, and made more urgent by the depressed, and almost ruined, condition of the Iron and Coal business—the Cotton Manufactures and the Mechanical and laboring interests of the State. On the one hand, Messrs. McILVAINE and SMYSER, the Whig candidates, *are open and avowed friends of* PROTECTION *and a modification of the existing Tariff* to relieve those suffering interests, while their opponents, Messrs. DANNER and KURTZ, are *boldly and presumptuously supported on* FREE-TRADE and ANTI-PROTECTIVE ground—their friends ridicule the alleged prostration of business, and denounce the Whig-Tariff Policy as "*the exploded plundering system known as the Protective Tariff.*" They, in fact, *modestly* ask the people to reverse their own repeated decisions at the ballot-boxes, and to stultify themselves by abandoning their settled convictions to follow the will-o'-the-wisp vagaries of these visionary apostles of a progress which is destruction. We feel assured that they will not do it, and that the election of Messrs. McILVAINE and SMYSER will attest their continued devotion to *the old-fashioned* PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE OF PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

☞Late advices from Texas report that Gov. Bell has vetoed the bill requiring him to submit to the popular vote the proposition from the U. States regarding the purchase of territory. The Governor's veto was sustained in the House, and the bill is therefore lost. The Legislature adjourned over to the third Monday in November.

☞Five citizens of Canton, Ohio, and one from Wisconsin, who were on their way to California, were barbarously murdered by the Indians on Pitt River, on the 28th of June last. Their names were Wm. McCurdy, Samuel D. Kaufman, Edward Meffert, Levi Barrall, Henry Kaufman, and Daniel E. Washburn. Two of them leave families.

☞The Hon. Thomas H. Benton, it is said, has written a letter to a gentleman in St. Louis, in which he says that he will *accept the nomination for the Presidency*, if tendered to him.

☞A horrible accident occurred at Knapp's foundry, in Pittsburg, on Tuesday evening. While some ten men were engaged in hoisting a huge iron water-pipe, weighing 1000 lbs. by a crane, the hoisting chain broke, and the pipe fell on John Barclay, James Dalzell, and a German named Sneitcham. Barclay was killed instantly, and the other two so much injured that they cannot recover.

☞The steamship Pacific arrived at New York on the evening of the 21st, making the voyage across the Atlantic in 10 days 6 hours and 45 minutes, being nine hours shorter than the voyage of any other American steamer, and seventeen hours shorter than that of any British steamer.

How it Works.—The Germantown Telegraph says [illegible] venience. The adaptation of the law was to make [illegible] pally form their currency in a small way.

ARE ALL AT WORK?

The time has now arrived for our Pennsylvania Whigs to be active. By a united and vigorous effort we may not only elect a Whig Canal Commissioner, Auditor General, and Surveyor General, but a Whig Delegation to Congress, and also secure a Whig majority in the State Legislature, and, as a consequence, a Whig United States Senator. By remaining much longer idle, we shall wake up to a sense of our danger when it is too late to secure the victory now within our reach. Now, therefore, is the time for active exertion. Let it not be urged that we cannot succeed, and that there is therefore no use in making an effort. We CAN if we WILL. The history of past efforts prove it. Pennsylvania now is, and for years past has been, a Whig State. She was carried for Harrison in 1840, for Power in 1846, for Johnston in 1848, and again for Taylor the same year. Whenever the Whigs entered the contest in earnest, and did their whole duty, they were successful. Let no one then excuse his negligence with groundless assertions that we cannot succeed. Let every man who professes to be a Whig, and who has the Whig cause at heart, do his duty, and see that a proper organization be secured, and our triumph will be certain.

Whigs! are you at work? If not, we appeal to you to reflect upon your duty.—We have candidates in the field who are good and true Whigs, honest and capable—men who have the confidence of the entire party, and deserve its hearty and enthusiastic support. Not so our opponents. Their candidate for Canal Commissioner will at best receive but a cold and formal support, while the nominee for Surveyor General is openly and violently opposed by a large number of his own party. Up, then, and do your duty. The means of success are in your hands. Will you use them? If you do, you cannot afford to lose more time.—The preparatory steps for efficient organization must be taken now, if they are to lead to success. Arouse then to your duty, and from henceforth labor as in the days of 1840, and there can be little doubt of success.—*Lancaster Union.*

☞The Second Tuesday of October is rapidly approaching, and it behooves every Whig to arouse to a full sense of his duty, and not to delay in preparing for the struggle before us. There is no time to be lost. But little more than a week remains for the work that has been hardly commenced.—The issues involved in the next election, and the offices then to be filled, are of such importance, as to induce every Whig to feel a deep interest in the success of the Whig party. Why not then be active? Let there be a hearty co-operation in the work of organization, and we will achieve a triumphant victory. We can succeed if we will. Surely if there ever was a time when there were incentives to do our duty, that time is now. A talented and patriotic Whig Chief Magistrate of this great Republic, and a noble and unwavering Whig Governor of the glorious old Keystone, it should be your delight, as it is your undoubted duty, to rally in their support.—We have good men and true presented for your support—men who are Whigs in feeling and in sentiment—men who are capable and faithful, and who deserve your entire and cordial support. Then be active, delay not to organize, and let every Whig voter be brought to the polls.—*Ib.*

☞If the Whigs of the State will come up to their duty at the election, and act *unitedly*—if they will act *energetically* and poll their full strength—a Whig United States Senator is sure. Pennsylvania would then be represented by two Whigs in the Senate of the United States. Who would not devote one day to the accomplishment of so desirable a result? Who would not feel proud of having two Whig representatives in the Senate of the Union?

☞VOTE THE WHOLE TICKET.—DO NOT STRIKE A SINGLE NAME. The men placed upon your ticket have all been fairly nominated, and have a claim upon your support. Sacrifice for once the prejudices, the partialities that may govern you. Give up your own private wishes for the good of all, and VOTE THE WHOLE TICKET. The success of the *principles* of your party imperiously require this course.

Excitement among the Colored Population—Effect of the Fugitive Slave Bill, &c.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 24.—There is some excitement here among the colored people, owing to the passage by Congress of the fugitive slave bill, and the power it gives to the slave owner to enter the free States and take possession of his runaway property wherever he finds it. Many of them are preparing to leave for Canada in order to escape from those that they expect will soon be in pursuit of them. On Saturday, a large number of them left the city, and some of the first hotels are left very bare of servants by this sudden movement. Many have gone who were never suspected of being fugitives until the passage of this bill, and many other are preparing to join in the general stampede.

☞The Sea Serpent has been shot at off the Irish coast, and according to the account, he was struck and reared his form thirty *fathoms* out of the water. With the aid of a glass, the persons who fired at him observed that the eyes were of immense size, about *nine inches across the ball.*

Railroad for Sale.—The trustees, under an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature authorizing the sale of the *Franklin Railroad*, advertise at public sale so much of the road as lies in that State, a distance of fifteen miles. The sale is to take place in Chambersburg on the 25th of October next.

A Nice Garden.—A gentleman in California writes to his wife in Ohio that his crop of tomatoes on an acre and a half of ground was worth $18,000.

☞It is thought that the present population of Ohio is 2,000,000, or within 200,000 of the population of the State of New York in 1840.

Rich Diggings.—One of the steerage passengers by the Philadelphia had [illegible] thousand dollars which [illegible] gained in forty eight hours. [illegible] State, [illegible]—*New York Tribune.*

[illegible]

☞The report of the Naval Committee of the House, recommending the establishment, by aid of Government, of a line of gigantic Mail Steamers to Africa, has received the almost unanimous sanction of the nation. The project has been advocated by some of the ablest minds in the country, and been received with marked favor by all sections of the people.

What are the objects which the advocates of this project propose to accomplish? They are "To promote the emigration of free persons of color to Liberia, to increase the steam Navy, and to extend the commerce of the United States."—Of the vast importance and utility of these objects there cannot be a second opinion; and that the plan proposed is competent to effect them, must be equally clear to all who have bestowed upon it the most ordinary attention. Africa, it seems to us, was intended by Providence, to be the peculiar home and country of the black man. His forcible removal from it has entailed nought but misery on him, and been the fruitful source of trouble and annoyance to the white man. Though the efforts of the Colonization society, as at present directed, can never succeed to any considerable extent, in diminishing the number of the black population of the United States, yet aided by the proposed line of steamers, they would effect—first, the gradual manumission of a large number of slaves; second, the suppression of the African slave trade; and thirdly, the establishment upon the coast of Africa of a civilized society, which would naturally attract to it an immense voluntary emigration of colored persons. When we reflect that by its own unaided exertions, the Colonization Society has already to some extent accomplished these objects, we may form some idea of the vast results which would attend its labors in conjunction with a line of steamers working upon the plan proposed by the Naval Committee.

The attempt to suppress the Slave Trade by blockading the Coast of Africa has proved a signal failure. In 1847, no less than 84,356 slaves were exported from Africa to Cuba and Brazil.—In Cuba, the traffic in slaves has been carried on by the Captains General of the Island, and we contend that our Government has been criminally remiss in permitting that, an American Island, to be made the *depot* for this detestable and nefarious traffic. The government of Spain having connived at the traffic in slaves by its Captains General in Cuba, though bound by the solemn treaty to aid in the suppression of that traffic, should be held amenable for so flagrant a breach of promise. Of this, however, we shall say more hereafter.—Our present object is to show that the colonization of the African coast is the most effectual method which has yet been devised for the suppression of the slave-trade. This is made sufficiently evident by the fact that the Republic of Liberia has already put an end to that trade along the coast for several hundred miles.—*Lanc. Exam.*

☞The unfortunate Mrs. Miller, daughter of the late Senator Norvell, of Michigan, whose mysterious disappearance some months since will be remembered, is at present residing with her mother at Detroit. During her absence her father and brother, the latter a Captain in the U. S. Army, have both died, and her husband, Maj. Miller, of the U. S. Army, died at Uniontown, Pa., a few days since. It is said that the death of husband, father, and brother have all been accelerated by the strange disappearance of the unfortunate lady. Since her return to Detroit she states that domestic difficulties drove her to the rash act of leaving her children, and destroying herself, and after shuddering on the brink of that awful gulf into which she dared not plunge, she changed her plan, and buried herself in a convent or nunnery near Baltimore. She positively denies having been in company with any gentleman, but found her way to the monastery alone, and which she left as pure as she entered.

Dr. Webster's Family since his Execution.—The Evening Post has a letter from a correspondent at Boston, giving some facts appertaining to the family of the late Professor Webster, which are not without interest, though they curiously illustrate the strange follies of which poor human nature is capable:

"Daily, even to the present period, you may see persons driving up to the dwelling house of Mrs. Webster, Cambridge, for the purpose of at least looking at the outside of the house where her late husband lived. The day after the execution a carriage drove up, and a lady, (at least apparently one) and her two daughters, (a Mrs. T.) from New York, alighted and desired to enter and see the corpse, stating that they had come on purpose. When the application was objected to gently, they insisted upon entering, till they were more peremptorily refused.

"Among the mass of communications and letters which the family have received since his arrest, (and they have been so numerous that the postage alone which they have been obliged to pay, might have supported them for half a year,) was one from a Baptist clergyman of Kentucky, who offered, if the family would send him on money to pay his traveling expenses, to come on and use his influence with the Parkman family, as his deceased wife had been a distant relation of theirs, and with Governor Briggs, who belongs to the Baptist persuasion, to procure a pardon for the convict.

"Another man presented himself at the house, a short time before the execution, and desired an interview with Mrs. Webster, for the purpose, as he stated, of making some important communications to her. They proved to be, that he had hit upon a scheme to effect the prisoner's escape, that a vessel was ready to sail and bring him away in safety, and all he desired was the cooperation of the family.

"A scamp, whose name is not known, perpetrated the villainy of sending, after the execution, a newspaper to the house, directed to Mrs. W., which contained a wood-cut of the execution in detail.

"Two Sundays ago, when the family appeared in the parish church, to attend public worship, the minister, (who was not the regular clergyman of the parish, but preached there merely by way of exchange, although he had been expressly told by the regular minister to be careful in regard to [illegible] subject, because the bereaved family might perhaps attend,) chose the edifying subject of [illegible]"

☞There were 26 deaths by Cholera on board the steamer Falcon which arrived at New Orleans on Tuesday, from Chagres. The Cholera was entirely confined to the steerage passengers.

Abolishment of Flogging in the Navy.

The last relic of barbarism has been expunged from the rules of the Navy, and we hope to be able in a few days to announce that no man can hereafter order his follow man to be stripped and flogged like a dog under the flag of the United States. The House of Representatives, on Monday last, by a decided vote of ayes 131, nays 29—a majority of 102 against the lash—adopted an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill abolishing forthwith the use of the cat in that arm of the public service, and the bill, as amended, was afterwards passed by a vote of ayes 111, nays 48. The unanimity evinced in the vote on this prohibitory amendment constitutes another evidence of that reciprocation of sentiment between the people and their representatives which should ever exist under republican institutions, and of which, in fact, it is the best appreciable test. Having passed the House by such a decided vote, we cannot for a moment doubt its success in the Senate. The abolishment of flogging will secure to our Navy a choice of the best sailors from all parts of the world.

☞It is difficult to say upon which extreme of the slavery question is exhibited the greatest folly. The ravings of the Cazenovia Convention were thought to reach the extremest point of indecency which had been attained. They recommended the slaves to murder their masters, steal the swiftest horses, and run away. But we notice a Southern paper which is not to be outdone by any Yankee, however ingenious in abuse and general atrocity. This paper advises a foray across the border, and the destruction of a few Northern towns, just by way of showing what they can do;—and for the sake, we suppose, of putting an end to the discussion which agitates the country, and restoring harmony to all sections.

We put these two extremes one against the other. Each is equal to the other in the atrocious abandonment of moral principle, and one, as little as the other, represents the real substantial sentiment of the section in which it is uttered. These violent denunciations only disgust sensible men, wherever they are heard, but they afford capital out of which demagogues can manufacture the vile material upon which they live.—*Providence Journal.*

☞The session of Congress has been long, but not profitless. It is true that many months were spent in worse than idleness; but subsequent industry made amends for prior neglect. The passage of the Compromise bills has given peace to the country, and security to the Union. If members of Congress assisted to raise the storm of discussion, they wisely applied the means necessary to allay it, and deserve to have their conduct in this respect, approved by the people. Warned by the danger which threatened the existence of the Union, the members of Congress, and all individuals, should hereafter carefully eschew all sectional and exciting subjects, and adhere to the compromises of the constitution, so wisely introduced by the sages of the revolution, to secure and perpetuate harmony between the several States of the Union.—*Balt. Clipper.*

☞"The Friend," the organ, we believe, of the Orthodox Quakers (so called) has the following language in reference to the passage of the compromise bills: However the sacrifices may be regretted in themselves, no true lover of his country can otherwise than rejoice, if thereby the inestimable blessings of Peace and Union and Harmony shall have been secured." These sentiments, let it be recollected, are those of the great body of a sect eminently distinguished for its practical benevolence, unswerving love of Justice, and constant testimony against the holding of slaves.

Collegians in Trouble.—Some of the youth of Cambridge College took a notion to visit Boston on Wednesday evening, when they amused themselves in pulling bell ropes, rapping at knockers, and shutting window-blinds, to the great annoyance of quiet people. When their sports were interfered with by the police, they fell to beating the honest authorities; but the latter proved too many for them, and carried them off to jail. The next morning they made their appearance before the municipal court, in a somewhat battered condition, when they were made to give bail in five hundred dollars each. They were also held on a civil suit by one of the watchmen, who laid his damages at two thousand dollars.

The Coal [illegible] Mines at Pictou.—The Halifax papers of September 10th contain detailed accounts of the destruction of the Albion coal mines at Pictou, N. S. The accident happened on the previous Tuesday, while the workmen were at breakfast. Thirteen acres fell, covering up all the mining machinery. It is thought that the mines will have to be totally abandoned.

A Jubilee for the Pope.—The Pope has ordered the celebration of an Universal Jubilee, in commemoration of his restoration to his dominions. The time is to be fixed by the bishops themselves in different parts of the world; it is to last fifteen days, and carry plenary indulgence of one hundred years for each separate accomplishment of the set of devotional exercises to be prescribed by the bishops in their several dioceses.

York and Cumberland Railroad Election.—We learn that Eli Lewis, Esq., was on yesterday elected President of the York and Cumberland Railroad. Mr. Lewis was formerly a citizen of Baltimore, and for many years connected with the editorial department of the Baltimore Patriot. Thomas C. Hambly, Esq., the present President of this road, has been untiring in his exertions to get up and complete the project. He will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that he has done Maryland and Pennsylvania a good service. The road is nearly completed, and the cars will be running over it in a few weeks.—*Balt. Sun of Tuesday.*

☞Jenny Lind has got herself into business. Her munificence in giving the total of her first night's earnings [illegible] $10,000 [illegible] charitable objects, has set the [illegible] small, high and low, young men and maidens, lean and fat. [illegible]

Kossuth.—It is stated that the Sultan of Turkey has notified the government of [illegible] readiness to send Kossuth and his companions, free of expense, provided the United States will bring them over to this country. The matter is to be considered in Executive session in the Senate.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

From the Washington Republic.

We commend to the careful perusal of those farmers of the Union who are anxiously looking for the realization of Mr. Secretary Walker's promises of a European market that was to "go on increasing" from the time when the "potato rot" enabled us to export to the amount of some twenty or thirty millions of dollars' worth of grain, the following paragraph which we take from the London Examiner of the 10th ultimo:

"The Emperor of Russia has ordered the formation of five or six lines of road connecting the south of Russia with Odessa, in order that the immense quantity of corn produced in this fertile and almost virgin soil may be more readily transported for export. "It is expected," says a Russia correspondent, "that *in a few years the markets of Europe will be so overflooded with Russian corn that all competition will be impossible.*"

To obtain a market abroad for grain we determined to close our mills, our mines, and our furnaces, and set the workmen that had been employed in making cloth, and mining coal, and smelting iron ore, to raise food. The European market has already totally failed, and Canada is now knocking at our doors, asking to have the tariff on grain abolished, that she may aid in bringing down our prices to the level of those of Europe. She now pays twenty per cent. duty, in preference to sending her food to the "great grain market" of the world.—What will she be willing to pay, when the Russian railroads shall be completed? The answer to that question will depend upon the movements of Congress. If protection be restored, the mines, and furnaces, and mills will be re-opened, and then the home demand for food will relieve us from the necessity of seeking a market in Europe. If they be not opened, we shall have a larger surplus for sale, and when that shall be the case our farmers will have to compete in the markets of Europe with Russian corn, with which "competition," we are told, "will be impossible." That country raises now fifty millions of quarters of surplus wheat, and those fifty millions give four hundred and fifty millions of bushels that are to be poured into the "great grain market," to reduce the level of farming labor in England to that of Russia. Unless we err very greatly, the day is not far distant when the loudest clamors for the restoration of the tariff of 1842 will come from the now exclusively agricultural States.

Large Gold Coins.—An important measure to commerce, in connexion with the gold of California, has just been brought forward in the Senate by Mr. Gwin, Senator from that new State. It proposes, virtually, that gold coins of the value of from one hundred to ten thousand dollars each shall be struck at the Mint.

The circular form hitherto universally followed for small coins, which had its origin in the rude, ancient contrivances of dropping the melted metal from a ladle, to be then struck with a punch and hammer, adapts them to our purses, but would not be appropriate for these gigantic coins, designed for heavy transactions at home and exchanges abroad. For these purposes they should be rectangular, that they may be convenient for packing in boxes.

These huge rectangular coins are but a valuable and ingenious improvement upon the limited and already existing system of European bankers. They are to be struck of refined gold, of uniform fineness, and with appropriate legends and devices, similar to those on our smaller coins, with their values conspicuously marked, and the inscriptions "Liberty" and "United States of America." Counterfeiting and mutilation are provided against by suitable contrivances and enactments.—*Washington Union.*

RAILROADS AND HUMAN LIFE.—The annual amount of travel on the Mississippi river is about half a million. The annual loss of human life for several years past has been over two hundred, by burning, blowing up, and drowning, to say nothing of sickness.

Three years' travel on six of the principal railroads in Massachusetts, per annual report made according to law, shows a travel of over seventeen millions, and a loss of lives amounting to forty-six persons, which is less than two to a half million. The annual reports of the English railroads for a term of years show the same results.

AWFUL DEATH.—We learn that on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Christian Hummel, of Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county, a highly respected farmer, was gored to death by a bull. Mr. Hummel, it seems, was about visiting his daughter, when he went through a field in which the bull was kept, and there met his death. When found, life was extinct.—*Easton Argus.*

CURIOUS NOTE OF HAND.—An English paper relates the following circumstance as having happened some time ago in Kilkenny:

"A tailor, who was married to a very sickly woman, got enamored of a young girl who lived in his neighborhood, and on certain conditions he agreed to give her promise, in writing, to marry her immediately on the demise of his wife; in consequence of which Mr. Snip passed the following curious note of hand: 'In two days after the demise of my present wife, I promise to marry Miss Moran or order, value received, under fifty pounds sterling. Given under my hand this sixteenth day of May, &c., J. Sullivan.' Shortly after Miss Moran received the above note she died, leaving it endorsed to a female friend, who also chanced to take a fever, and died before the tailor's wife: however, on her sick bed, she also endorsed the note, and gave it to a cousin, whom the tailor absolutely married, agreeably to the endorsement, in two days after the death of his wife, and it is said the tailor and his wife are now living happily in the city of Kilkenny."

A most lamentable and fatal accident occurred at Rockland, Ohio, on Saturday night. Michael Carey, engaged in one of the mills at the locks in that place, had been standing watch in the early part of the night, when the second watch took his place at two in the morning, not finding his predecessor on watch, supposed he had gone home. Upon going about his work, however, he was horrified to find that Carey had been caught in the machinery of the mill, and literally ground to pieces, his breast being crushed, and his arm ground into bits.

☞*Tall Candidates.*—Judges Johnston and Wood, and the Rev. Mr. Edwards, are the Whig, Democratic and Free Soil candidates for Governor of Ohio. The three met at Cleveland a short time since, and it was found that they measured nineteen feet.

The Turkish Envoy.

We have already chronicled the fact of the arrival of this distinguished personage at New York, on a mission to our Government, or rather to our country; and as a matter of general interest, we shall follow him in his progress to important points.—AMIN BEY proceeded from New York on Tuesday of last week, to Washington, (without stopping at Philadelphia,) where his reception was highly gratifying to him. He took lodgings at the National Hotel, where Mr. CLAY has apartments, whom, as a mark of regard for his age and distinguished services, he called upon and kissed his hand! Mr. WEBSTER waited on the Envoy at his lodgings, on the 19th, and expressed the hope that his visit to this country would lead to relations the most intimate between Turkey and the United States, &c. &c.

Next day, AMIN BEY paid a visit to both Houses of Congress, accompanied by Mr. WEBSTER, when he was introduced to many of the prominent members, and spent some time apparently much interested in the manner in which we made our laws, so different from that of his own country, where they do such things in "little or no time," and without any of this parade, numbers, and expense!

The Envoy subsequently paid a formal visit to the President, where short addresses were interchanged, and mutual good will expressed for the prosperity and greatness of each other's country, accompanied with the hope of perpetual friendship between them.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Suicide.—Effect of Public Executions.—Robert Steele, a young man aged nineteen years, residing near Parkersburg, Va., hung himself a few days since. He attended the execution of young Green, in Jackson county, after which he had repeatedly expressed his admiration of death by hanging. A singular comment is this upon the effect of public executions.

Father and Son Drowned.—On Sunday morning, Mr. Frederick Rotham, aged fifty years, ship carpenter, residing in Kensington, Philadelphia, and his son, aged ten years, were drowned in the river Delaware. They were returning home from a gunning and fishing excursion, when the boat that they were in swamped and sunk.

☞Two young girls were horribly burned in N. York on Friday night, in consequence of their clothes taking fire from a camphine lamp which one of them was attempting to fill with fluid while lighted.—One of the unfortunate girls, Mary Heeney, was conveyed to the Hospital, and but little hopes were entertained of her recovery.

Shot by a Dog.—Mr. Lucius B. Oglevie, a young man of Oglethorpe county, Ga., aged about 22 years, came to his death on the 17th, in the following remarkable manner: In company with his brother and a young friend, he left the house of Col. W. J. Oglevie, a cousin of his, near Lexington, on a gunning excursion. A pointer dog followed him, at times rearing upon him and annoying him very much. He stopped to drive the dog back. As he was standing, the dog jumped up on his breast, and he pushed him down; as he did so, one foot of the dog pulled the cock of his gun back, sufficiently so that upon its rebound the cap was exploded and the contents of the barrel were discharged into his brain. He died almost in an instant.—*Attakapas Gazette.*

A Good Deed Remembered.—Capt. Wilder, of Higham, Mass., while on a fishing cruise, ran into Pictou, (N. S.) for medical aid for one of his crew. He supposed himself a stranger in the place; but, to his surprise, he found himself beset by overwhelming courtesies and attention. A public meeting was held, complimentary resolutions passed, and the medical aid sought was profusely tendered. The worthy captain was at a loss, at first, to account for this extraordinary hospitality; but he soon learned that what had passed from his own mind, was gratefully remembered by the good people of Pictou. It seems that several years ago he was the means of saving the lives of the crew of a vessel from that place; and it was for his noble conduct then that he was thus honored now.

☞A man was fined in Philadelphia, a day or two since, for putting cow-itch in his wife's stocking, before she went to a dancing party. She became quite wild while dancing and could scarcely keep from tearing her stockings off before the company.—Her husband wished to break her of the practice she had of running to all the dancing soirees.

☞*Vicissitudes.*—The editor of the New Orleans Delta, who is a friend of Senator Foote, says—"The General came to this city some years ago, with the view of being admitted to the bar. He was examined about the same time we were. He was rejected—we were admitted. He is now a Senator, and we a poor editor."

A Microscopic Dividend.—In the matter of Bowles, Ogden and Wyndham, of Shaftsbury and Salisbury, bankers, who were bankrupts in 1810, a final dividend of one-eighth part of a penny in the pound has been declared.

A GIANT DEAD.—Andrew Brand, the Kentucky fat boy, died in Albany, New York, on the 18th inst., where he had gone to attend the State fair. He was a native of the town of Calhoun, Davis county, Ky., and was in the 16th year of his age. He was probably the largest human being in existence, weighing no less than 537 pounds.

A Young Printer.—The Catskill Recorder contains a column of matter which, the editor states, was put in type by his son, who was only seven years of age on the 4th day of March last.

Mrs. Gaines.—Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines has applied to the legislature of Mississippi for a pension, in consideration of the military services of her late husband, Gen. Gaines. What a sad reverse for the lady who, a year or two ago, was believed to be the wealthiest woman in America.

Great Foot Race.—The Lockport Democrat says a great foot race came off at Hartland, Niagara county, on Saturday last, between the Tonaw[illegible] and Chippewa Indians. The distan[illegible] was ten miles without stopping. T[illegible] two miles was performed in [illegible] and thirty-five seconds, the last [illegible] five minutes and fifteen seconds. [illegible] was taken by ISAAC HILL, a [illegible], (not yet eighteen years of a[illegible] fifty-eight minutes and thirty-two seconds. Considering some inconvenience [illegible] ground, it is considered one of the greatest feats on record.

☞The splendid fleet of steamers in the Pacific is soon to have numerous accessions to its number.—The Pacific was launched at New York on Tuesday, and will be fitted out and despatched as soon as practicable. Several other steamers intended for the same service are getting ready for sea at that port. At Philadelphia the steamers Union and Com. Stockton have been completed, and will sail in a few days—both are represented as fine vessels, capable of accommodating two hundred passengers each. The steamer Pampero, recently launched at Baltimore, is now receiving her machinery at Philadelphia, and when completed will be despatched to the Pacific, under command of Capt. Hunter, of the U. S. Navy. The fine steamer Monumental City, launched a few weeks since in this city, is now receiving her machinery at the iron works of Messrs. Murray & Hazlehurst, and will depart from Baltimore direct for the Pacific as soon as finished, which, it is thought, will be in about two months.

When all the steamers now on their way to the Pacific and those fitting out for those distant waters reach their destination, there will be on the waves of that ocean, sailing under the Stars and Stripes of the United States, one of the finest steam navies in the world. Who would now pretend to predict how long it will be before some of them will be running as "regular packets" between our possessions on the Pacific and those of his Celestial Majesty, the Emperor of China?

Ascending Snow Flakes.—"Joshua Pusey, in his recent balloon ascension from Reading, Pa., encountered a Snow storm, as appears from the papers, and was surprised to see the Snow Flakes *ascending.*"—This reminds me of the old lady who was similarly surprised to see the wharf leaving the steamboat, the first time she was on one. The Æronaut was unquestionably misled by appearances, taking the *apparent* for the *real* motion of the Snow. The increasing distance that he observed, as he quietly sat in his car, between himself and the Snow Flakes above him, resulted not from their *upward*, but his more rapid *downward* motion, and evinced the velocity with which his prudent caution led him to leave the wintry regions of Storms and Snows at a two miles elevation, and return to the mild and safer climate of terra firma. I commend his *prudence*, if not his philosophy.

Mysterious Affair.—An excitement was created in New York, on Monday, by a report that 130 out of 150 children at the Infant Asylum at Morrisania had suddenly disappeared. This was found to be a grossly exaggerated statement; but it was found that a number of bodies (8 in coffins) were interred in the grounds of the asylum, of which no very satisfactory account could be given, though certificates of the death of seven were produced—the other unaccounted for. A coroner's inquest was held, when a black man testified to burying them in the night, at different times, at the request of Miss Shotwell, a Quakeress, who is Principal of the asylum. The matter is to go before the grand jury. Some of the particulars in regard to the condition of the bodies found are sufficiently disgusting. Mary Shotwell is still an object of suspicion.

The Joke Turned.—The Hagerstown (Md.) News of Thursday says;

Hon. John Thompson Mason, on Monday morning last, entered the store of Mr. F. D. Herbert, of Hagerstown, and attempted, for some cause to us unknown, to inflict upon that gentleman a personal chastisement. In this he failed, however, and instead thereof received himself, at the hands of Mr. Herbert, what he had not bargained for, a considerable belaboring.

Public Lands.—The amount of public lands already granted by the present Congress, and those which have been asked for in aid of various projects, and for various gratuities, will not be less than fifty millions of acres.

☞Col Fremont's Bill, restricting the working of the California gold mines to American citizens, was so modified as to embrace Europeans who may have declared their intention to become citizens.—All other foreigners are left out.

☞The article of oat straw has recently become one of considerable importance in the Pittsburgh market, in which city immense quantities are daily consumed in packing glass ware. The last sales were made at $10 per ton.

☞The Boston authorities have forbidden the use of settees, &c., in the aisles of the Tremont Temple, at Jenny Lind's concerts, owing to the danger of accidents. The Hall will seat 1,900 persons, but when "jammed full," will hold 2,500.

Gen. Cass.—The "democracy" of Michigan, at a State convention recently held there, passed a series of resolutions strongly recommending to the party throughout the Union the re-nomination of Gen Cass for the next Presidency.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, *is the only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut sts.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	-	-	4 75 to 4 81
Wheat,	-	-	1 00 to 1 05
Rye,	-	-	58 to 60
Corn,	-	-	58 to 60
Oats,	-	-	30 to 33
Beef Cattle,	-	-	4 50 to 6 25

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE subscribers have, by mutual consent, dissolved their Partnership in the Foundry at Littlestown, Adams county. Those indebted to the Firm are desired to call with either of the subscribers, and settle the same, on or before the 1st of December, as after that the books will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection, and those who have claims are requested to present them.

DANIEL CROUSE,
MARTIN STEFFEY.

Littlestown, Sept. 30, 18[illegible] 4

NOTICE.

Estate of Caleb Beales, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration (with the Will annexed) on the Estate of CALEB BEALES, late of Latimore township, Adams county deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the said township, they hereby give notice to those indebted to the said Estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

EVELINE BEALES, } *Adm'rs.*
JOHN WOLFORD, }

Sept 30. 6t

☞Intelligence has reached England that the Chamber of Deputies, at Rio Janeiro, had come to the resolution that the traffic in slaves was *piracy*, and that, therefore, the most stringent steps would be taken to put an end to the inhuman traffic.

☞*Governor Johnston* has offered $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the incendiary who burned the Clark's Ferry Bridge.

Married,

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. J. C. Smith, Mr. ROBERT M. KUHN, of Baltimore, to Miss LOUISA LAUB, formerly of Gettysburg.

On the 26th inst. by the Rev. J. ZIEGLER, Mr. ISAAC A. WEIKERT, to Miss ELIZABETH PLANK—both of Cumberland township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. DAVID HARTMAN, to Miss ANNA M., daughter of Mr. Philip Beamer—both of Menallen township.

Died,

Yesterday evening, Mrs. MARY RUSSELL, relict of Alexander Russell, Esq. of this borough, aged 87 years and two days.

☞The funeral will take place on to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, when the friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

On the 20th inst. Mrs. MARY MARGARET FEHL, consort of Mr. Philip Fehl, of Menallen township, aged 71 years 10 months and 17 days.

On the 23d inst. Mr. SOLOMON STARNER, sen. of Menallen township.

On the 21st inst. ALBERT A., son of Mr. Eden Norris, of Straban township, aged about 2 years.

On the 9th inst. in Jacksonville, Westmoreland county, Pa., Capt. JOSEPH SPANGLER, formerly of this county, in the 46th year of his age.

On the 8th inst., Mrs —— HARTZELL, wife of Mr. Lebrecht Hartzell, of Butler township, aged 26 years; and on the 14th, an infant child of said deceased.

On the 14th inst., Mr. GEORGE CARBAUGH, of Huntington township, aged about 23 years.

On the 2d inst., THOMAS, son of Mr. Arthur Stevens, of Tyrone township, aged about 18 years.

On the 22d inst., Mrs. MARY STOUCH, of this borough, aged about 54 years.

On the 21st inst. Mr. JACOB BUCHER, sen. of Straban township in the 78th year of his age.

At Carlisle, on Monday last, SAMUEL DUNLAP ADAIR, Esq., a member of the Carlisle Bar aged about 45 years.

At Bedford, on the 18th inst. JOSHUA F. COX, Esq. of Somerset, Pa.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Alias Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 19th of October next,
at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

late the estate of GEORGE DEARDORFF, deceased, situate in Butler township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Galbreath, Daniel Markley, Bender's Church, and others, containing

152 ACRES,

more or less, of *PATENTED LAND*; of which about 30 Acres are in Timber; a large proportion of excellent Meadow; the whole in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story weatherboarded LOG HOUSE, with a Log Kitchen, large Brick Bank Barn with Sheds, large Wagon shed, Corn crib, &c. attached to the Barn; a Spring-house, and other Out-buildings; an excellent well of water at the kitchen door, and Conowago creek runs along the south end of the place, near the house. There is on the Farm a good

YOUNG ORCHARD,

of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, &c.

☞Part of the Farm has been limed within the last three years.

☞Any person desirous of viewing the property, will be shown the same by the Administrator, residing near it, or by the tenant, Daniel Fidler.

☞Attendance will be given, and terms made known on day of sale by

MICHAEL DETRICK, *Adm'r.*

By the Court—H. DENWIDDIE, *Clerk.*

Sept. 30. ts

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.

G. W. COLLAMER respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken rooms at Mr. Minnigh's Temperance House, and is now taking likenesses by the late method, called the new *London Process*, which is pronounced superior to any applied to the purpose in the United States. He is enabled to ensure a likeness unsurpassed for richness of tone, finish, and strength of expression, which so plainly distinguishes a good picture from the mere shadows that are often thrust upon those who are not good judges.

Now you that have beauty should to Minnigh's take it.
You that have none, should go and let him make it.
Before decay's effacing fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers,
and your *friend* will thus soliloquize:
Those lips are thine—thy own sweet smile I see,
That oft in youth, so fondly beamed on me.
The meek intelligence of those dear eyes,
Blest be the art that can immortalize,
Faithful remembrancer of one so dear,
Oh! welcome guest, though unexpected here.

As Mr. C. contemplates only a short sojourn in Gettysburg, he begs to invite all parties wishing for portraits, to pay him an early visit. It is recommended to ladies to wear dark dresses—a scarf, or shawl has a pleasing effect. For gentlemen, a black coat, and dark or black vest and cravat.

Gettysburg, Sept 23.

NEW GOODS,

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just returned from Philadelphia, and is now opening at the Old Stand, as large a stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

as has been offered to the public at any time—amongst which are

VERY CHEAP

Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Jeans, Cords, Flannels, Blankets, French and English Merinoes, Paramata and Hungarian Cloths, Alpaccas, figured and plain Lustres, M. Delaines, Ginghams, Calicos, plain and fancy Silks, long and square Shawls, Bonnet Velvets, Plushes and Silks, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, a large stock of Domestics, together with almost every article in the Dry Goods line

Also, a large stock of Fresh

Groceries and Queensware,

All of which he will sell as cheap as they can be offered by any other store in this place. Please call, examine and judge for yourselves

Gettysburg, Sept. 2[illegible]

NOTICE TO ASSESSORS.

THE Assessors elected at the last Spring Election are hereby notified to attend at the Commissioners' Office in the Borough of Gettysburg, to receive Blank Assessment Duplicates and the necessary instructions, as follows:—

The Assessors for Union, Conowago, Berwick, Oxford, Hamilton, Reading, Mountpleasant, Germany, Straban and Mountjoy, will attend on *Wednesday, the 9th of October next*; and

The Assessors of the Borough, Cumberland, Freedom, Liberty, Hamiltonban, Franklin, Butler, Menallen, Tyrone, Huntington and Latimore, will attend on *Thursday, the 10th of October next.*

By order of the Commissioners,
J. AUGHINBAUGH, Clerk.

Sept. 16. td

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his *PROPERTY*, situated on South Baltimore-street, Gettysburg. The property consists of a

Brick Dwelling House,

and GARDEN LOT, and a small BARN, *and 1 Acre & 89 Perches of Land.* The House is large and commodious, attached to which is a well of water, a cistern, smoke-house, and milk house. A number of choice Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c., is on the Lot.

Any person wishing to see the property, will please call on MOSES M'CLEAN, Esq., who will show the same, and make known the terms, which will be easy and accommodating.

☞If the Property is not sold before the first of January, it will then be for Rent from the first of April next.

JAMES C. WATSON.

Sept. 16. tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers for sale, on advantageous terms,

A FARM,

situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, near Mark's Church, 3 miles below Gettysburg, on the Turnpike Road to Baltimore, containing about

109 *ACRES*,

of which about 20 Acres are in Woodland—the residue in first-rate order, and a large quantity of excellent Meadow. The improvements are a large double two-story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, weather boarded, a good weather-boarded frame Barn, Wagon-shed, Corn-crib, &c. There are two wells of water near the house. This property was used for many years as a TAVERN STAND, and is admirably suited for that, if desired.

☞If the above Property is not sold before *Saturday the 26th of October next,* it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, at one o'clock, P. M., when terms will be made known by

JACOB NORBECK.

Sept. 9. ts

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on advantageous terms,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Christian Shank, Andrew Thomas, and James K. Wilson, containing

173 ACRES,

more or less—of which about 30 Acres are in excellent Woodland. The improvements are a large double two-story WEATHERBOARDED HOUSE, with stone Backbuilding, a large Bank Barn, two Wagon-sheds, Corn-crib, &c., and an ORCHARD. Marsh creek passes through the Farm at the South end, and there is a small branch on the north.

The property will be shown to any person desirous of purchasing, by WM. S. HAMILTON, Esq., residing thereon, or the subscriber, in Gettysburg, who will make known the terms.

DAVID M'MURDIE.

Sept. 16. tf

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to remove to the West, offers at Private Sale,

A Valuable Farm,

Containing 235 *Acres,*

situate in Carroll's Tract, Hamiltonban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Musselman, sen., Andrew Marshall, John Rhea, James Blythe, Widow Hoke and others. About 150 Acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation—a good portion of it being lately limed.—The remainder is in first-rate TIMBER. The improvements are a LOG DWELLING-HOUSE, large Log Barn, about 90 feet long, put in good order; a large new Wagon shed, and other Out-buildings of the best kind; an excellent Spring-house, Smoke house, &c., just new; a well of never failing water at the door, and a stream of running water through the Farm, and near the Barn; an ORCHARD, &c; also a

TENANT-HOUSE.

There is a Limestone Quarry on the farm, within 150 yards of the Lime-kiln.

☞The Tract can be divided, if desired by purchasers.

☞The whole is in good order, and will be sold on the most accommodating terms, as the subscriber is anxious to remove to the West.

☞Persons desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and look at this property, as they can scarcely find a better in the market.

JOHN HOKE.

Aug. 5. tf

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A FARM,

GRIST & SAW-MILL,

SITUATE in Menallen township, Adams co., on Conowago creek. Apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises.

JACOB MYERS.

Sept. 9. tf

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on very favorable terms,

5½ ACRES OF LAND,

situate in Hamiltonban township, one mile and a quarter from Millerstown, on the road to Gettysburg, on which is erected a two story *LOG DWELLING-HOUSE*, well finished inside; also, a *BARN*, altogether new, with threshing floor, corn crib, and sheds all round. There is a young *ORCHARD*, of all kinds of Fruit. The land is in first rate cultivation—part in Meadow. There is a never-failing Spring before the door.

☞Persons wishing to view the property, can call on the subscriber, residing at the stone house on the road two miles east of Millerstown

DAVID STOVER.

Aug. 12. 3m

THE LEGISLATURE.

JACOB HANKEY, of Cumberland township, is an Independent Candidate for the Legislature. He is a Farmer, and respectfully offers himself to the Farmers as their candidate.

Sept. 16. te

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

JAMES RUSSELL, of Franklin township, respectfully offers himself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY SURVEYOR, at the election in October next, and will be thankful for the support of his fellow citizens.

July 22. te

WANTED,

A considerable quantity of good

SUMAC,

WELL cured, and clear of Stems—for which a fair price will be given.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Sept. 23. [illegible]

FOR RENT,

A STORE ROOM,

in a desirable situation in the country—possession given immediately. Inquire at this office

July 2[illegible] tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK

HAS REMOVED his Hardware and Grocery Store to the room recently occupied by HENRY SELL, on the Southwest Corner of the Diamond, where he has opened a much increased assortment of **Hardware & Groceries,** to which the attention of the public is invited.

Gettysburg, Sept. 9. tf

NOTICE.

Estate of Ephraim Zuck, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of EPHRAIM ZUCK, late of Straban township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all those indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

FRANCIS MONFORT, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 9. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of William M'Clellan, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration, de bonis non, cum testamento annexo, on the Estate of WILLIAM M'CLELLAN, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same Borough, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. B. M'CLELLAN, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 2. 6t

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, living in Bendersville, has now on hand and for sale,

20,000 *Oak SHINGLES,*
3,000 *feet Yellow Pine BOARDS,*
2,000 " *White Pine* "
1,000 " *half inch Poplar* "
2,000 *Chestnut RAILS, (quarter of White Chestnut,)*
600 *Prime Half* " *very broad.*

which I will sell low for cash.

JOHN BURKHOLDER.

July 15. 3m

FALL MILLINERY GOODS.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silks, Ribbons, & Millinery Goods,

No. 45 South Second street, Philadelphia.

HAVE received by late arrivals from France, a large and very desirable assortment of FALL MILLINERY GOODS, among which will be found

Bonnet Velvets of all colors in variety of prices.
" *Satins* " " "
Corded Velvets " " "
Figured, watered and corded *Bonnet Goods.*
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, a large assortment.
French and American Flowers.
Laces, Bonnet Tabs, Crowns, Buckrams, &c., &c., together with a splendid assortment of *Paris Fancy Feathers.*

The above goods were selected by one of the firm in France, and will be sold at the very lowest market prices

Philadelphia, Sept. 16. 1m

MACKEREL,
SHAD,
CODFISH,
SALMON,
HERRINGS,
PORK,
HAMS AND SIDES,
SHOULDERS,
LARD AND CHEESE,

} Constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & Co., Market Street Wharf, PHILADELPHIA.

Sept 16. 3m

PAY UP!

THE subscriber gives notice to those indebted to him, of long standing, that they are expected to call and PAY UP. Such as wish to save costs, will find it to their interest to pay attention to this notice. Those who owe of recent date can also make payment:—Money is never refused at the *Jew's Corner.*

ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

Sept. 2 tf

A CARD.

THE Winter session of the NEW OXFORD COLLEGIATE and MEDICAL INSTITUTE, for 1850 to '51, will open in its various branches on *Monday the 14th of October next*, and continue till the 1st of April following.

Prices for tuition as heretofore, viz: $15 in the Collegiate, and $20 in the Medical Department; payment in advance.—(No extra charges whatever.)

For Pupils sent from a distance, the Principal will, if desired, procure board, washing and mending in respectable houses for $75 per annum, payment quarterly in advance.

Parents and Guardians, who wish their sons or wards to receive a thorough education, without endangering their physical or *moral* health, are invited to come and *examine the Institute personally*, since the evidence of our own senses is more to be relied upon, than on any other.

M. D. G. PFEIFFER, M. D.
Principal.

N. B. The public semi-annual examination of the pupils at the Institute will take place at the fixed time, viz: the last Monday in September (this year falling on the 30th of said month,) and commences at 6 o'clock, A. M., on said day. Exercises in Declamation and Composition at early candle light. Persons feeling interested in the advance of knowledge and humanity, will, we may confidently, hope not regret the time spent, if they favor us with their company on the occasion, from the commencement.

New Oxford Institute, } M. D. G. P.
Sept. 13, 1850. }

GETTYSBURG

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, under the direction of *M. A. G. WALLACE*, will be re-opened on *Monday the 2d of September*, and continue in two sessions of five months each, until the last of June—leaving July and August for vacation, instead of May and October.

TERMS:—Ten Dollars per session of five months, with extra charges for the Languages, Drawing and Fancy-work. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, till the end of the session; and no deductions from the price will be made, except for time lost by the Teacher, or *protracted* illness of the pupils.

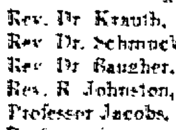
REFERENCES TO

Rev. Dr. Krauth,	John B. M'Pherson,
Rev. Dr. Schmucker,	Robert G. Harper,
Rev. Dr. Baugher,	Dr. D. Horner,
Rev. R. Johnston,	Hon. M. M'Clean,
Professor Jacobs,	J. A. Thompson,
Professor Stoever,	J. B. Danner,
Dr. D. Gilbert,	D. M. Smyser.

Sept. 2. tf

Stray Heifer.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, in Butler township, Adams county, about the beginning of August last,



A BLACK HEIFER,

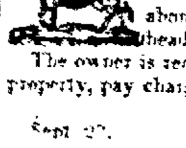
about a year old, with white in the head, and white stripe on the belly. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JACOB B. TROSTLE.

Sept. 23. 3t

STRAY HEIFERS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, on the 31st instant,



Four Mooley Heifers,

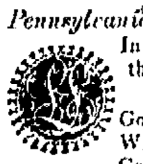
marked as follows:—2 red, 1 white, 1 brindle—right ear cropped off each—supposed to be about two years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JACOB GRADY, JR.

Aug. 19. 2m

SPECIAL ELECTION.

Pennsylvania, ss.



In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *WM. F. JOHNSTON*, Governor of said Commonwealth, to WM. FICKES, Esq., Sheriff of Adams County—GREETING:

WHEREAS, a vacancy has happened in the representation of this State in the House of Representatives of the United States, in consequence of the death of HENRY NES, Esq., elected a member of the thirty-first Congress from the 12th Congressional district, composed of the counties of Adams and York:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions, in such case made by the Constitution of the United States, and of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 2d day of July, A. D., 1839, I, WM. F. JOHNSTON, being vested with the Executive authority of the State of Pennsylvania, have issued this Writ, hereby commanding you, the said William Fickes, to hold an Election in the said county of Adams on Tuesday the 8th day of October, 1850, for choosing a Representative of this Commonwealth in the House of Representatives of the United States, to fill the vacancy which has happened as aforesaid, and you are hereby required and enjoined to hold and conduct the said election, and make a return thereof in manner and form as by law is directed and required.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the Commonwealth the seventy-fifth.

By the Governor,
A. L. RUSSELL, *Sec'y of the Commonwealth.*

NOW, therefore, in accordance with the foregoing Writ, to me directed, notice is hereby given that an Election for ONE MEMBER OF CONGRESS, to serve the unexpired term of Hon. HENRY NES, dec'd., will be held at the usual places of holding General Elections, in Adams county, on *Tuesday the 8th of October next*, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 7 P. M., in pursuance of the provisions in such case made by the Constitution of the United States, and of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 2d day of July, A. D., 1839.

WM. FICKES, *Sheriff.*

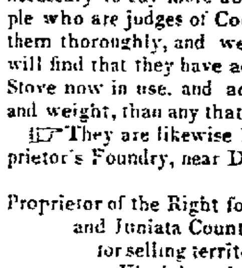
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }
Sept. 20, 1850. } te

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS;

The Improved Double Oven

LAUBACH'S PATENT

COOKING STOVE.



TWO SIZES are now constantly kept for sale, in *Gettysburg*, at the Tin Shop of AND'W POLLEY, and in *Littlestown*, at J. BARKER'S Tavern. They are proven to be the best Stoves now in use, for Cooking, Baking, Roasting, and for Warming a House, with less wood than any other Stove, and are the heaviest in the casting, for the size, of any now made. They are warranted to bake well in both ovens. Any person wanting these Stoves delivered, by leaving word at either of the above mentioned places, the proprietor will deliver them at a short notice, as he intends doing the peddling principally himself. He is confident that he can give people better satisfaction than hired pedlers. There are already upwards of SIX HUNDRED of the Laubach Stoves sold in York, Adams, and Carroll counties, within two years, but not so many of the late improvements. The *improvement* is in the middle flue, by which the lower oven is much easier heated, and the holes are larger on the tops, to put on larger pots. We deem it unnecessary to say more about them, but want people who are judges of Cooking Stoves to examine them thoroughly, and we are confident that they will find that they have advantages over any other Stove now in use, and according to the quality and weight, than any that are offered to the public.

☞They are likewise kept for sale at the Proprietor's Foundry, near Dillsburg, York county.

MICAH ARNOLD,
Proprietor of the Right for York, Adams, Carroll, and Juniata Counties, and likewise Agent for selling territorial rights in Maryland, Virginia and Tennessee.

Sept. 2. tf

COOKING STOVES,

COPPER KETTLES, TIN WARE, &c. &c.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now on hand, for sale, at his OLD STAND, in York street, nearly opposite Wattles' Hotel, a large variety of

COOKING STOVES,

of the most approved kinds, embracing the *Baltimore Air-tight Cooking Stove*, the *Etna Air tight Cooking Stove*, and the *Laubach Patent Cooking Stove*. These Stoves have been thoroughly tried, and found in every case to answer all the purposes for which a Cooking Stove can possibly be designed. Certificates almost without number can be produced to prove that no stove has yet been introduced that has given greater satisfaction than either of the above mentioned. And whilst their qualities are everything that could be desired, they are finished at prices EXTREMELY LOW, to prove which the subscriber asks calls from all those who desire good and cheap Cooking Stoves. The general inquiry has thus far been, how can such a Stove be manufactured for so little money? For beauty, utility, convenience and cheapness, they are unsurpassed. Call and be convinced!

He also has on hand for sale, a large variety of

COPPER KETTLES,

made of good materials by competent workmen, the sizes varying from two gallon to barrel Kettles, which he will sell at prices to suit the times. Also, an extensive assortment of

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware,

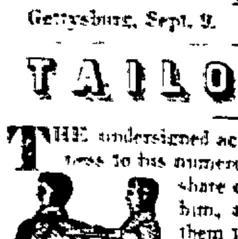
which will be disposed of at rates as favorable for the purchaser as can be had at any other establishment in the county. ☞HOUSE SPOUTING always attended to, as well as orders for any other work in his line.

ANDREW POLLEY.

Gettysburg, Sept. 9. tf

TAILORING.

THE undersigned acknowledges his indebtedness to his numerous friends for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received the



FALL AND WINTER

FASHIONS,

and will be prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, with promptness, and at reasonable prices. ☞All work entrusted to his care, warranted to fit.

J. H. SKELLY.

☞*An Apprentice to the Tailoring* business will be taken by the subscriber, if immediate application be made. The applicant must be of good character and correct habits. One from the country would be preferred J. H. S.

Gettysburg, Sept. 9 3m

NOTICE.

Estate of Charles Delap, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of CHARLES DELAP, late of Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ROBERT ELDEN, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 16. 6t

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

A Few Hints to the Whigs of Adams.

From the Address of the Whig State Central Committee of Lancaster County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Our republican government is founded upon popular opinion. To ascertain that opinion, the Constitution and laws have provided annual elections.—The freeman expresses his opinion; and the officer of his choice moulds that opinion into law. Hence the strength and beauty of our institutions rest upon the expression of popular will; and any neglect to give utterance to it at the ballot box may weaken, perhaps destroy them. All elections are important. The one now at hand is especially so; and every citizen should reflect upon the issues involved, and duly consider the duty which he owes to his own best interests and to his country, before he ventures to neglect the exercise of the elective franchise.

The results of a Whig victory are many and important, and should excite all to energy and action. With the election of a Whig Senator, Pennsylvania's voice for the next five years is undivided for *Pennsylvania Policy* in the National Senate. In the halls of Congress, Pennsylvania would still be on the side of American industry. Our State would for ten years escape from an unjust and oppressive apportionment. As a whig State, she would be recognized as worthy of regard for her fidelity to republican faith. And all this would give strength and vigor to our State Administration, and increased confidence and new hope to its labors and measures to remove the burthens from her citizens. Triumph now would bring zeal and nerve into the subsequent contest for Governor, and secure an easy victory. Our patriotic Governor will have so proven the merits of Whig measures and Whig men, that the people will demand their continuance in official position, and a crowning victory in the Presidential campaign of 1852 would be but the "beginning of the end" of good results.

A FULL VOTE SECURES A WHIG TRIUMPH. We give the figures why we say so. We must, however, be permitted to say that the Whig party is peculiarly liable to the charge of criminally omitting to vote; and this has produced more injury—more permanent wrong to our institutions than any other cause. We would prevent a recurrence of this evil by impressing on the minds of our citizens the importance of the duty. The obligation to defend our country at the expense of life and property is not more binding than is the duty to exercise the elective franchise. *To vote* is as obligatory on the good man as is the performance of any duty. There is no stronger evidence of bad citizenship—no more marked example of moral treason to his country—to his fellow-men,—to himself and to his posterity—than the culpable laziness and listlessness that keeps a voter from the polls. Neglect of a KNOWN duty is evidence of infidelity to every obligation. He that neglects to vote ceases to be a republican—ceases to be part of the people's government, and is a recreant to the hallowed trust which his fathers committed to his guardianship. If *one man* may neglect his duty, *all* have the right to do so, and the vigilant and scheming would soon subvert the Republic, and the active and tricky politician would direct the destinies of the country. It is manifest that here it must be feared the first fatal injury would be done to those institutions which give glory and power to us as a nation. How can he who fails to exercise this important duty, claim the protection of a government, in his person or property, which he by his negligence so materially aids to subvert and destroy?

LET EVERY MAN RESOLVE TO VOTE, whether it be sunshine or storm, permitting neither business nor pleasure to prevent him. A day given to your country is not lost. To perform this duty once only in three or four years is a shameful discharge of so priceless a privilege—so sacred an obligation.

A FULL VOTE IS A WHIG TRIUMPH, because the Whig party is in a majority in this State, as is evidenced by the following statistics, which show that the Whigs have the strength of numbers and need but the will to secure success.

ELECTION RESULTS FROM 1840 TO 1849.

1840	For President:	
Harrison,		144,010
Van Buren.		143,371
1841	For Governor:	
D. R. Porter,		136,335
John Banks,		113,374
1842	No election showing the popular vote.	
1843	For Canal Commissioner.	
Miller,		110,290
Guilford,		96,317
1844	For Governor:	
Markle,		156,129
Shunk,		160,403
	For President:	
Clay,		161,203
Polk,		167,535
1845	For Canal Commissioner:	
Burns,		112,510
Karns,		89,118
1846	For Canal Commissioner:	
Foster,		89,084
Powers,		97,913
1847	For Governor:	
Shunk,		146,115
Irvin,		128,138
1848	For Governor:	
Johnston,		168,525
Longstreth,		168,220
	For President:	
Taylor,		185,513
Cass,		171,976
1849	For Canal Commissioner:	
Gamble,		141,840
Fuller,		153,111

These statistics show that if all the Whigs who voted in 1840 for Harrison had performed their duty, the Whig candidate for Governor in 1841 would have been elected by 7,678, and the Whig Canal Commissioner of 1843 by nearly 34,000 majority: and had all the Whigs who voted for Clay in 1844 been at the polls, Markle would have been elected Governor in that year—Karns would have been elected Canal Commissioner in 1845 by 40,000 majority—Irvin elected Governor in 1847 by 15,000—and Fuller elected Canal Commissioner in 1849 by 16,000 majority. Thus we have been defeated by our own criminal indolence and apathy. Our victories show an increased vote, independent of any corresponding decrease of the vote of our opponents. This fact illustrates the imperative duty, the solemn obligation by which every Whig voter in the State is bound to exercise his high and responsible right of suffrage at every election.

FELLOW CITIZENS—[illegible] personally are addressed [illegible] to act [illegible] and real. [illegible] to be [illegible] but [illegible] with your [illegible] to be borne with you and propel [illegible] in your walks and [illegible] of every day, until their vital strength and influence shall make each regard his right as a voter,

not in the light of a privilege to be used or neglected at pleasure; but as a sacred, responsible, imperative obligation enjoined by the love we bear to, and the interest we have in, the honor and welfare of the great commonwealth to which we belong.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, September 30th, 1850.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN, of Bucks co.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY W. SNYDER, of Union co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH HENDERSON, of Wash. co.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
DANIEL M. SMYSER.
DR. WM M'ILVAINE,
(For vacancy in 31st Congress.)
SENATOR,
THOMAS CARSON.
ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM M'SHERRY.
COMMISSIONER,
JACOB GRIEST.
AUDITOR,
FRED'K G. HOFFMAN.
DIRECTOR,
NICHOLAS BUSHEY.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JAMES G. REED.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
JACOB DIEHL.

☞The Rev. LEANDER KER, of Lexington, Mo., will please accept our thanks for his truly eloquent and impressive address, delivered before the Societies of the Masonic College at Lexington. It is truly worth the perusal of every one.

☞We are indebted to Rev. C. PORTERFIELD KRAUTH, of Winchester, Va., for a copy of "The Transfiguration," an interesting and eloquent Homily, originally prepared by the author for the "Evangelical Review," and now published in pamphlet form. Mr. KRAUTH is a young and gifted divine in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of rare intellectual abilities, who, although but a few years have elapsed since he left the walls of his *alma mater*, has already acquired considerable reputation as a preacher and writer. The contributions from his pen, which have appeared in the "Evangelical Review," and other publications of character, have been characterized by a remarkable brilliancy of style, and a general theological and classical learning, seldom met with in writers so young. In treating of the wonderful scenes which have thrown such a halo of glory around Tabor, a fair opportunity has been offered for testing the ability of the writer, and in "The Transfiguration" we have that ability abundantly vindicated.—*Star.*

The Election.

On to-morrow week the people will be called upon to exercise that invaluable privilege—the right of suffrage. Candidates are before them, of both political parties; and, with probably a few exceptions, persons attached to either of these parties vote in conformity to their party organization.

The candidates of the Democratic party in this county are respectable men; and we presume will receive the support of their party, unless something should be shown in their principles which would render it improper to do so by those who have a higher regard for principles than men. We know that there are *some* Democrats who are in favor of the *Protection of American Industry*. They, of course, cannot vote for men who will not carry out this principle, and render our country prosperous once more. Their nominated candidates for Congress, Mr. KURTZ and Mr. DANNER, we are sorry to say, do not now advocate this very important measure of Pennsylvania policy; and we take it for granted, that every voter who has at heart the interests of his State and country, will, no matter what his personal feelings may be, *not vote* for men hostile to Pennsylvania interests. The opposing candidates of those gentlemen are Mr. SMYSER and Dr. MCILVAINE, very decided friends of the Protection of American Industry, desirous of rendering the country prosperous, by encouraging our own citizens. These gentlemen will, of course, receive the support of those Democratic voters, whose patriotic feelings are above those of mere party.

The candidates of the Whigs for Canal Commissioner, Auditor General and Surveyor General, are first-rate men; and deserve the support of every man who has at heart the interests of Pennsylvania. If the Whigs come up to the work as they should, and *can do*, they will achieve a victory worth the sacrifice of many days.

Of our candidate for the next Congress, Mr. SMYSER, we need scarcely say a word. He is known to the citizens of our county, as an able, energetic speaker, one who, wherever he is known abroad, has acquired a reputation for talent, which adds lustre to the "Young Guard," who has placed him frequently in her front rank. He *must* be elected.

Of Dr. MCILVAINE, the distinguished candidate for the unexpired term of Dr. NES, who is about to *victimize* our neighbor DANNER, we cannot do better than give the following article from the last York Republican, the place of the Doctor's residence, and where he has earned a reputation that few men possess:

"Of Dr. MCILVAINE, his character and qualifications, it is scarcely necessary for us to say one word in this County and Congressional District, where he has lived all his life, and is so well known personally and by reputation among the people. Born in what is now Adams County, he received a liberal education, and has been for more than thirty-five years engaged in the arduous pursuit of a large Medical Practice in this Borough and the surrounding country. It has been many years since [illegible] citizens [illegible] confidence in him [illegible] having elected him [illegible] in 1818, they chose him in 1825 [illegible] in the Senate of the State, from which the demands of his Professional business compelled him to retire before the expiration of his term.—He was elected a Member of the Electoral College of Pennsylvania in 1840 and 1848, and on these occasions cast his vote for Harrison and Taylor for President of the United States. The Doctor is a Democrat of the Old School, to whose measures and principles acquired in the days of Madison and Snyder, he has ever remained faithful. Finding them incorporated in the creed of the Whig party, he has always been found there with them; and if elected to Congress, they will be the polar star of his public action. The great patriotic doctrine of Protection to American Industry has no firmer and more consistent friend than he; and such is his high moral and social standing in this community, that the people will be proud to bestow their suffrages upon the old and "beloved physician," who has so often brought comfort and healing to their beds of sickness, and smoothed the passage to the grave of departed friends on whom death had impressed his ineffaceable seal."

The candidate of the Whigs for the State Senate, Mr. CARSON, served so faithfully in that body a few years ago, that nothing need be said in his favor. The strong Whig vote of the District will send him back triumphantly.

Our candidate for the Legislature, Mr. M'SHERRY, has served in that situation before, has had experience, and of course will receive the full Whig vote, besides the votes of many others who esteem him for his personal good qualities.

The candidate of the Whigs for Commissioner is that energetic Whig, JACOB GRIEST, of Latimore. From his bold and determined course in opposition to Locofocoism, he has excited its marked hostility; and every means will be used to reduce his majority. They cannot, of course, defeat him—but they wish to bring down his vote. See to it, Whigs! Give him a vote worthy of a devoted champion of the cause!

The remainder of the ticket is composed of *true blue* whigs—worthy the support of every man in the community. For District Attorney, our neighbor, Gen. REED, has not even an opponent. He is such a fine, clever fellow, that no one could be found rash enough to enter the field against him. He will receive the support of all parties.

Election of Judges.

The officers of the election will bear in mind that the tickets to be voted on the *Amendment to the Constitution* are not to be attached to the balance of the Ticket, but deposited in a *separate box*. Those in favor of throwing open the election of Judges to the people, will vote "*For* the Amendment;" those in favor of the old Constitution, will vote "*Against* the Amendment."

☞ADAMS COUNTY has always been opposed to Constitution *Tinkering*. The proposed amendment, taking away the independence of the Judiciary, is one of the worst features of the *radicalism* of the day; and we hope that the voters of Adams will put their veto upon it. They have been sound always on this question; and we hope they will sustain their character.

Congress.

Both Houses of Congress adjourn to-day, after an arduous session of ten months. They will re-assemble again on the first Monday of December.

☞On Tuesday last, an attempt was again made in the House of Representatives of the U. States, to procure a modification of the Tariff—to protect American Industry. The proposition on this subject, though perfectly reasonable in itself, and furnishing no just ground of exception to even Southern men, was voted down, 101 to 85—Southern extremists and Northern Locofocos uniting together to accomplish this result. Among the present members from Pennsylvania, who voted against the interests of the State, we find Mr. M'LANAHAN, of Chambersburg. His constituents, we hope, will take him in charge. It appears to us such a blind policy, that we wonder that any Pennsylvanian can pursue it.

☞It would be well for the voters of Adams to bear in mind that Mr. SMYSER and Dr. MCILVAINE are both strongly in favor of protecting American Industry—and Mr. KURTZ and Mr. DANNER *against.*

☞WHIGS!—*To your posts!*—The election is an important one; and it behooves every lover of his country to spare no pains to ensure a decisive victory in favor of Pennsylvania interests and correct political principles.

☞*The State expects the* "YOUNG GUARD" *to do its duty!*

☞The following is the Locofoco ticket of Adams county:

Congress—Wm. H. Kurtz.
J. B. Danner, (*unexpired term.*
Senator—Isaac E. Wierman.
Assembly—Joseph P. McDivit.
Commissioner—Jacob A. Myers.
Director—John Bender.
Auditor—Thomas Brady.

An Editor Rewarded.

We are highly gratified to learn, that our friend Col. J. J. COCHRAN, Junior Editor of the "York Republican," has been appointed Postmaster of that town, and that his nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He is finely qualified for the situation, a true-blue Whig, and a clever fellow.

☞On Wednesday evening last, Mr. T. S. WILSON, of Hughes' furnace, whilst in the act of examining his horse's foot, in front of Mr. Smith's hotel, in Waynesboro', was kicked by the animal, inflicting a serious wound on the head, and dislocating one of his jaws. He is now considered out of danger.

☞The steamer Kate Kearney burst her boilers on the Mississippi, above St. Louis, on Wednesday last. Four were killed, and nine others horribly scalded, and it is thought, will not survive.

☞On Wednesday next, the election comes off in Maryland for Governor and State Senate.

COMMUNICATED.

Butler Township a little ahead!

Dear Sir—I seen in your last number the account of a Broom-Corn stalk that measured 13 feet, from Germany township, which induced a friend to measure several stalks of mine, which measured 14 feet and 5 inches each. J. Y. BUSHEY.
Butler Township.

☞Mr. GEORGE BOYER, of Straban, also left with us on Saturday, two stalks, one of which measured 14 feet 1 inch, the other 15 feet 11 inches.

Gov. Johnston.

The Governor of Pennsylvania was honored on the 17th inst. with a public reception by the citizens of Union county. He was met by a procession at Lewisburg, and thence conducted to Mifflinburg, where he was joined by a delegation of citizens, and welcomed to the town in a most cordial manner. The procession then moved on to New Berlin, where hundreds of the sturdy sons of Old Union had assembled to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania.

After partaking of a handsome collation prepared for the occasion, the vast meeting was called to order by Ner Middleswarth, Esq., and Governor Johnston, with the Hon. Daniel Smyser, of Adams county, was conducted to a stand for the purpose of addressing the people. He spoke for an hour, holding his vast audience enchained by one of the most eloquent and argumentative speeches ever listened to in that section of the State.

The occasion is spoken of as having been in every respect of a gratifying character. A series of resolutions were adopted, recommending, among other things, a revision of the tariff.

☞Our townsman, Mr. SMYSER, preceded the Governor in addressing the assembled multitude, which was estimated at 4000 persons. The Danville Democrat thus speaks of him:

"Mr. Smyser delighted the immense multitude with an oration of surpassing power, eloquence and humor, some touches of which convulsed the audience with agonies of laughter. But the knowledge he displayed of our State and national affairs, his lucid, plain and clear exposition of the importance of the pending issues of the coming election, his convincing strong arguments in favor of protecting home industry, creating a home market, and affording employment and good wages to the masses—his withering rebuke of the fraud attempted to be practiced by the dominant party in passing the Apportionment bill of the last session, and his overpowering justification of the Executive veto on that bill of abominations, took captive the judgment of all who listened, and whose minds were accessible to the force of truth. Should Mr. Smyser take a seat in the council chambers of the nation, he would soon be recognized as one of the best speakers in Congress."

From the York Republican.

A Word to Tariff Men.

Of essential importance is the election of Representatives to Congress in this District. Twice has the present House at Washington *choked off* every attempt to modify the destructive Tariff of 1846, so deeply injurious to the great interests of Pennsylvania. So urgent is the matter, however, that it must again and again come up, and probably at the next session—if not then certainly in the next Congress, IT MUST BE DECIDED. This District has never yet elected an enemy to Protection, nor a friend to Free-trade. Mr. M'CLEAN, during his term, true to the wishes of his constituents, in that particular, made a speech against the policy of his party, adopted in opposition to his vote in 1846. For this he was victimized by them, but the people still adhered to the principle of Protection as was proved in the elections of 1846 and 1848. *The same question is pending now*, and made more urgent by the depressed, and almost ruined, condition of the Iron and Coal business—the Cotton Manufactures and the Mechanical and laboring interests of the State. On the one hand, Messrs. McILVAINE and SMYSER, the Whig candidates, *are open and avowed friends of* PROTECTION *and a modification of the existing Tariff* to relieve those suffering interests, while their opponents, Messrs. DANNER and KURTZ, are *boldly and presumptuously supported on* FREE-TRADE and ANTI-PROTECTIVE grounds—their friends ridicule the alleged prostration of business, and denounce the Whig Tariff Policy as "*the exploded plundering system known as the Protective Tariff.*" They, in fact, *modestly* ask the people to reverse their own repeated decisions at the ballot-boxes, and to stultify themselves by abandoning their settled convictions to follow the will-o'-the-wisp vagaries of these visionary apostles of a progress which is destruction. We feel assured that they will not do it, and that the election of Messrs. McILVAINE and SMYSER will attest their continued devotion to *the old-fashioned* PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE OF PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

☞Late advices from Texas report that Gov. Bell has vetoed the bill requiring him to submit to the popular vote the proposition from the U. States regarding the purchase of territory. The Governor's veto was sustained in the House, and the bill is therefore lost. The Legislature adjourned over to the third Monday in November.

☞Five citizens of Canton, Ohio, and one from Wisconsin, who were on their way to California, were barbarously murdered by the Indians on Pitt River, on the 28th of June last. Their names were Wm. McCurdy, Samuel D. Kaufman, Edward Meffert, Levi Barrall, Henry Kaufman, and Daniel E. Washburn. Two of them leave families.

☞The Hon. Thomas H. Benton, it is said, has written a letter to a gentleman in St. Louis, in which he says that he will *accept the nomination for the Presidency*, if tendered to him.

☞A horrible accident occurred at Knapp's foundry, in Pittsburg, on Tuesday evening. Whilst some men were engaged in hoisting a huge iron water-pipe, weighing 1000 lbs. by a crane, the hoisting chain broke, and the pipe fell on John Barclay, James Dalzell, and a German named Sneitcham. Barclay was killed instantly, and the other two so much injured that they cannot recover.

☞The steamship Pacific arrived at New York on the evening of the 21st, making the voyage across the Atlantic in 10 days 6 hours and 15 minutes, being nine hours shorter than the voyage of any other American steamer, and seventeen hours shorter than that of any British steamer.

How it Works.—The Germantown Telegraph says specie has become so scarce in Philadelphia since the small note law has gone into operation, that storekeepers and other retail business men suffer great inconvenience. The adaptation of the law was to make specie more plentiful, but thus far it has had a contrary effect; indeed it has even caused a premium on specie! Relief notes are now clutched *greedily*, and principally form their currency in a small way.

ARE ALL AT WORK?

The time has now arrived for our Pennsylvania Whigs to be active. By a united and vigorous effort we may not only elect a Whig Canal Commissioner, Auditor General, and Surveyor General, but a Whig Delegation to Congress, and also secure a Whig majority in the State Legislature, and, as a consequence, a Whig United States Senator. By remaining much longer idle, we shall wake up to a sense of our danger when it is too late to secure the victory now within our reach. Now, therefore, is the time for active exertion. Let it not be urged that we cannot succeed, and that there is therefore no use in making an effort. We CAN if we WILL. The history of past efforts prove it. Pennsylvania now is, and for years past has been, a Whig State. She was carried for Harrison in 1840, for Power in 1846, for Johnston in 1848, and again for Taylor the same year. Whenever the Whigs entered the contest in earnest, and did their whole duty, they were successful. Let no one then excuse his negligence with groundless assertions that we cannot succeed. Let every man who professes to be a Whig, and who has the Whig cause at heart, do his duty, and see that a proper organization be secured, and our triumph will be certain.

Whigs! are you at work? If not, we appeal to you to reflect upon your duty.—We have candidates in the field who are good and true Whigs, honest and capable—men who have the confidence of the entire party, and deserve its hearty and enthusiastic support. Not so our opponents. Their candidate for Canal Commissioner will at best receive but a cold and formal support, while the nominee for Surveyor General is openly and violently opposed by a large number of his own party. Up, then, and do your duty. The means of success are in your hands. Will you use them? If you do, you cannot afford to lose more time.—The preparatory steps for efficient organization must be taken now, if they are to lead to success. Arouse then to your duty, and from henceforth labor as in the days of 1840, and there can be little doubt of success.—*Lancaster Union.*

☞The Second Tuesday of October is rapidly approaching, and it behooves every Whig to arouse to a full sense of his duty, and not to delay in preparing for the struggle before us. There is no time to be lost. But little more than a week remains for the work that has been hardly commenced.—The issues involved in the next election, and the offices then to be filled, are of such importance, as to induce every Whig to feel a deep interest in the success of the Whig party. Why not then be active? Let there be a hearty co-operation in the work of organization, and we will achieve a triumphant victory. We can succeed if we will. Surely if there ever was a time when there were incentives to do our duty, that time is now. A talented and patriotic Whig Chief Magistrate of this great Republic, and a noble and unwavering Whig Governor of the glorious old Keystone, it should be your delight, as it is your undoubted duty, to rally in their support.—We have good men and true presented for your support—men who are Whigs in feeling and in sentiment—men who are capable and faithful, and who deserve your entire and cordial support. Then be active, delay not to organize, and let every Whig voter be brought to the polls.—*Ib.*

☞If the Whigs of the State will come up to their duty at the election, and act *unitedly*—if they will act *energetically* and poll their full strength—a Whig United States Senator is sure. Pennsylvania would then be represented by two Whigs in the Senate of the United States. Who would not devote one day to the accomplishment of so desirable a result? Who would not feel proud of having two Whig representatives in the Senate of the Union?

☞VOTE THE WHOLE TICKET.—DO NOT STRIKE A SINGLE NAME. The men placed upon your ticket have all been fairly nominated, and have a claim upon your support. Sacrifice for once the prejudices, the partialities that may govern you. Give up your own private wishes for the good of all, and VOTE THE WHOLE TICKET. The success of the *principles* of your party imperiously require this course.

Excitement among the Colored Population—Effect of the Fugitive Slave Bill, &c.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 24.—There is some excitement here among the colored people, owing to the passage by Congress of the fugitive slave bill, and the power it gives to the slave owner to enter the free States and take possession of his runaway property wherever he finds it. Many of them are preparing to leave for Canada in order to escape from those that they expect will soon be in pursuit of them. On Saturday, a large number of them left the city, and some of the first hotels are left very bare of servants by this sudden movement. Many have gone who were never suspected of being fugitives until the passage of this bill, and many other are preparing to join in the general stampede.

☞The Sea Serpent has been shot at off the Irish coast, and according to the account, he was struck and reared his form thirty *fathoms* out of the water. With the aid of a glass, the persons who fired at him observed that the eyes were of immense size, about *nine inches across the ball.*

Railroad for Sale.—The trustees, under an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature authorizing the sale of the *Franklin Railroad*, advertise at public sale so much of the road as lies in that State, a distance of fifteen miles. The sale is to take place in Chambersburg on the 25th of October next.

A Nice Garden.—A gentleman in California writes to his wife in Ohio, that his crop of tomatoes on an acre and a half of ground was worth $18,000.

☞It is thought that the present population of Ohio is 2,000,000, or within 200,000 of the population of the State of New York in 1840.

Rich Diggings.—One of the steerage passengers by the Philadelphia had with him twenty thousand dollars, which he had gained in forty-eight hours. He first took sixteen thousand dollars from his claim in one day, and then sold it the next day for four thousand dollars, and started for the States, perfectly satisfied. He is one of the fortunate ones.—*New York Tribune.*

☞The cholera has disappeared from Harper's Ferry and its neighborhood and the health of that section of country, we are gratified to say, is now fully re-established.

☞The report of the Naval Committee of the House, recommending the establishment, by aid of Government, of a line of gigantic Mail Steamers to Africa, has received the almost unanimous sanction of the nation. The project has been advocated by some of the ablest minds in the country, and been received with marked favor by all sections of the people.

What are the objects which the advocates of this project propose to accomplish? They are "To promote the emigration of free persons of color to Liberia, to increase the steam Navy, and to extend the commerce of the United States."—Of the vast importance and utility of these objects there cannot be a second opinion; and that the plan proposed is competent to effect them, must be equally clear to all who have bestowed upon it the most ordinary attention. Africa, it seems to us, was intended by Providence, to be the peculiar home and country of the black man. His forcible removal from it has entailed nought but misery on him, and been the fruitful source of trouble and annoyance to the white man. Though the efforts of the Colonization society, as at present directed, can never succeed to any considerable extent, in diminishing the number of the black population of the United States, yet aided by the proposed line of steamers, they would effect—first, the gradual manumission of a large number of slaves; second, the suppression of the African slave trade; and thirdly, the establishment upon the coast of Africa of a civilized society, which would naturally attract to it an immense voluntary emigration of colored persons. When we reflect that by its own unaided exertions the Colonization Society has already to some extent accomplished these objects, we may form some idea of the vast results which would attend its labors in conjunction with a line of steamers working upon the plan proposed by the Naval Committee.

The attempt to suppress the Slave Trade by blockading the Coast of Africa has proved a signal failure. In 1847, no less than 84,356 slaves were exported from Africa to Cuba and Brazil.—In Cuba, the traffic in slaves has been carried on by the Captains General of the Island, and, we contend that our Government has been criminally remiss in permitting that, an American Island, to be made the *depot* for this detestable and nefarious traffic. The government of Spain having connived at the traffic in slaves by its Captains-General in Cuba, though bound by the solemn treaty to aid in the suppression of that traffic, should be held amenable for so flagrant a breach of promise. Of this, however, we shall say more hereafter.—Our present object is to show that the colonization of the African coast is the most effectual method which has yet been devised for the suppression of the slave trade. This is made sufficiently evident by the fact that the Republic of Liberia has already put an end to that trade along the coast for several hundred miles.—*Lan. Exam.*

☞The unfortunate Mrs. Miller, daughter of the late Senator Norvell, of Michigan, whose mysterious disappearance some months since will be remembered, is at present residing with her mother at Detroit. During her absence her father and brother, the latter a Captain in the U. S. Army, have both died, and her husband, Maj. Miller, of the U. S. Army, died at Uniontown, Pa., a few days since. It is said that the death of husband, father, and brother have all been accelerated by the strange disappearance of the unfortunate lady. Since her return to Detroit she states that domestic difficulties drove her to the rash act of leaving her children, and destroying herself, and after shuddering on the brink of that awful gulf into which she dared not plunge, she changed her plan, and buried herself in a convent or nunnery near Baltimore. She positively denies having been in company with any gentleman, but found her way to the monastery alone, and which she left as pure as she entered.

Dr. Webster's Family since his Execution.—The Evening Post has a letter from a correspondent at Boston, giving some facts appertaining to the family of the late Professor Webster, which are not without interest, though they curiously illustrate the strange follies of which poor human nature is capable:

"Daily, even to the present period, you may see persons driving up to the dwelling house of Mrs. Webster, Cambridge, for the purpose of at least looking at the outside of the house where her late husband lived. The day after the execution a carriage drove up, and a lady, (at least apparently one) and her two daughters, (a Mrs. P.) from New York, alighted and desired to enter and see the corpse, stating that they had come on purpose. When the application was objected to gently, they insisted upon entering, till they were more peremptorily refused.

"Among the mass of communications and letters which the family have received since his arrest, (and they have been so numerous that the postage alone which they have been obliged to pay, might have supported them for half a year,) was one from a Baptist clergyman of Kentucky, who offered, if the family would send him on money to pay his traveling expenses, to come on and use his influence with the Parkman family, as his deceased wife had been a distant relation of theirs, and with Governor Briggs, who belongs to the Baptist persuasion, to procure a pardon for the convict.

"Another man presented himself at the house, a short time before the execution, and desired an interview with Mrs. Webster, for the purpose, as he stated, of making some important communications to her. They proved to be, that he had hit upon a scheme to effect the prisoner's escape, that a vessel was ready to sail and bring him away in safety, and all he desired was the co-operation of the family.

"A scamp, whose name is not known, perpetrated the villainy of sending, after the execution, a newspaper to the house, directed to Mrs. W., which contained a wood-cut of the execution in detail.

"Two Sundays ago, when the family appeared in the parish church, to attend public worship, the minister, (who was not the regular clergyman of the parish, but preached there merely by way of exchange,) although he had been expressly told by the regular minister to be careful in regard to his subject, because the unfortunate family might perhaps attend, chose the edifying subject of 'The execution of criminals,' beginning with crucifixions. I could add other incidents as flattering to human nature as these, but the heart sickens to think of them."

☞There were 22 deaths by Cholera on board the steamer Falcon which arrived at New Orleans on Tuesday from Chagres. The Epidemic was mostly confined to the steerage passengers.

Abolishment of Flogging in the Navy.

The last relic of barbarism has been expunged from the rules of the Navy, and we hope to be able in a few days to announce that no man can hereafter order his fellow man to be stripped and flogged like a dog under the flag of the United States. The House of Representatives, on Monday last, by a decided vote of ayes 131, nays 29—a majority of 102 against the lash—adopted an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill abolishing forthwith the use of the cat in that arm of the public service, and the bill, as amended, was afterwards passed by a vote of ayes 111, nays 48. The unanimity evinced in the vote on this prohibitory amendment constitutes another evidence of that reciprocation of sentiment between the people and their representatives which should ever exist under republican institutions, and of which, in fact, it is the best appreciable test. Having passed the House by such a decided vote, we cannot for a moment doubt its success in the Senate. The abolishment of flogging will secure to our Navy a choice of the best sailors from all parts of the world.

☞It is difficult to say upon which extreme of the slavery question is exhibited the greatest folly. The ravings of the Cazenovia Convention were thought to reach the extremest point of indecency which had been attained. They recommended the slaves to murder their masters, steal the swiftest horses, and run away. But we notice a Southern paper which is not to be outdone by any Yankee, however ragged as in abuse and general atrocity. This paper advises a foray across the border, and the destruction of a few Northern towns, just by way of showing what they can do; and for the sake, we suppose, of putting an end to the discussion which agitates the country, and restoring harmony to all sections.

We put these two extremes one against the other. Each is equal to the other in the atrocious abandonment of moral principle; and one, as little as the other, represents the real substantial sentiment of the section in which it is uttered. These violent denunciations only disgust sensible men, wherever they are heard, but they afford capital out of which demagogues can manufacture the vile material upon which they live.—*Providence Journal.*

☞The session of Congress has been long, but not profitless. It is true that many months were spent in worse than idleness; but subsequent industry made amends for prior neglect. The passage of the Compromise bills has given peace to the country, and security to the Union. If members of Congress assisted to raise the storm of dissension, they wisely applied the means necessary to allay it, and deserve to have their conduct in this respect, approved by the people. Warned by the danger which threatened the existence of the Union, the members of Congress, and all individuals, should hereafter carefully eschew all sectional and exciting subjects, and adhere to the compromises of the constitution, so wisely introduced by the sages of the revolution, to secure and perpetuate harmony between the several States of the Union.—*Balt. Clipper.*

☞"The Friend," the organ, we believe, of the Orthodox Quakers (so called) has the following language in reference to the passage of the compromise bills: However the sacrifices may be regretted in themselves, no true lover of his country can otherwise than rejoice, if thereby the inestimable blessings of Peace and Union and Harmony shall have been secured." These sentiments, let it be recollected, are those of the great body of a sect eminently distinguished for its practical benevolence, unswerving love of Justice, and constant testimony against the holding of slaves!

Collegians in Trouble.—Some of the youth of Cambridge College took a notion to visit Boston on Wednesday evening, when they amused themselves in pulling bell ropes, rapping at knockers, and shutting window-blinds, to the great annoyance of quiet people. When their sports were interfered with by the police, they fell to beating the honest authorities; but the latter proved too many for them, and carried them off to jail. The next morning they made their appearance before the municipal court, in a somewhat battered condition, where they were made to give bail in five hundred dollars each. They were also held on a civil suit by one of the watchmen, who laid his damages at two thousand dollars.

The Great Destruction of Coal Mines at Pictou.—The Halifax papers of September 15th contain detailed accounts of the destruction of the Albion coal mines at Pictou, N. S. The accident happened on the previous Tuesday, while the workmen were at breakfast. Thirteen acres fell, covering up all the mining machinery. It is thought that the mines will have to be totally abandoned.

A Jubilee for the Pope.—The Pope has ordered the celebration of an Universal Jubilee, in commemoration of his restoration to his dominions. The time is to be fixed by the bishops themselves in different parts of the world; it is to last fifteen days, and carry plenary indulgence of one hundred years for each separate accomplishment of the set of devotional exercises to be prescribed by the bishops in their several dioceses.

York and Cumberland Railroad Election.—We learn that Eli Lewis, Esq., was on yesterday elected President of the York and Cumberland Railroad. Mr. Lewis was formerly a citizen of Baltimore, and for many years connected with the editorial department of the Baltimore Patriot. Thomas C. Hambly, Esq., the present President of this road, has been untiring in his exertions to get up and complete the project. He will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that he has done Maryland and Pennsylvania a good service. The road is nearly completed, and the cars will be running over it in a few weeks.—*Balt. Sun of Tuesday.*

☞Jenny Lind has got herself into business. Her munificence in giving the total of her first nights earnings (more than $10,000) to charitable objects, has set the whole tribe of beggars after her, great and small, high and low, young men and maidens, bond and free. She receives on an average *a hundred and twenty letters a day*, soliciting a share of her liberality.

Kossuth.—It is stated that the Sultan of Turkey has notified our government of his readiness to send Kossuth and his companions, free of expense, provided the United States will bring them over to this country. The matter is to be considered in Executive session in the Senate.

LOCUST GROVE STEAM MILL,

Two Miles Southwest of Littlestown, in Germany Township, Adams County.

THIS establishment is now in full operation and calculated to do all kinds of Grinding upon the shortest notice and in the very best manner. Farmers and others wanting grinding done, especially in time of low water, will please call at this Establishment, where they can be accommodated at all times. The

STEAM ENGINE,

is close by and in connection with the large

FLOURING MILL,

and together are calculated to do a large amount of work. A PLASTER MILL and CLOVER MILL are in connection with this establishment, and Sawing can now be done at all times. Constantly on hand and for sale,

AT THE MILLS,

wholesale and retail, Family and Superfine Wheat Flour, Rye, Corn and Buckwheat Flour, warranted superior. A large lot of chopped Rye, Corn, Oats, Mixtures, Bran, Shorts, Shipstuff, &c., to be had at all times at fair prices.

GROUND PLASTER

on hand at all times, for sale or exchange for unground. Those persons engaged in the Flour and Feed business can be accommodated at all times on the shortest notice, either with the Flour and Feed manufactured, or by having their own grain ground.

This establishment has been erected at heavy expense for the special convenience and accommodation of the neighborhood, and will be carried on by first-rate

EXPERIENCED MILLERS.

The undersigned therefore respectfully solicits the patronage of the surrounding country. Farmers may rest assured of having their grinding and all other work done at either of the Mills, in the very best manner, and at all times upon short notice. Persons going to the establishment from a distance can at times, and particularly in a dry season when the streams are low and water scarce, by waiting a short time, take their grain home with them manufactured as they may wish. Those that bring plaster in the stone can at all times receive and take with them ground plaster in exchange.

GEO. ARNOLD.

N. B. Wishing to give farmers a home market for their grain, a fair price will at all times be given for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, &c., delivered at the Mills. G. A.

Locust Grove, Sept. 9. 1f

D. M'CONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

☞ D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5. 1f

JAMES G. BENNED, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

April 19. 1f

WM. B. M'CLELLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. 1f

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berlochy,	Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner,	" C. P. Krauth, D. D.,
" C. A. Cowgill,	" Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert,	" H. L. Baugher,
Prof. Stoever,	" " W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 8. tf.

WESTERN HOTEL,

Corner of Howard and Saratoga streets,

BALTIMORE.

JAS. P. BAYLESS, PROPRIETOR.

Transient Travellers, per day,	$1 00
Horses at Livery, per day,	50

May 20. tf

PORTE MONNAIES—new styles for Ladies and Gentlemen. Call and see. For sale by

June 17. KELLER KURTZ

FOR sale at JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S, MILL and CROSS-CUT SAWS, of superior quality. [June 10.

Clothing Emporium.

GENERAL assortment of *READY-MADE CLOTHING*, for Gentlemen and Boys. A complete suit, Coat, Pants and Vest, from $4 50 to $20, at the always cheap JEW'S CORNER.

April 22 tf

AN assortment of *OILS, PAINTS, VARNISH, and DYE STUFFS*, to be found at

June 10. JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S

JUST received, a few more of those cheap Cloth Sack COATS. Also, some fine Cassimere PANTS, of every variety, at

March 18. SAMSON'S.

Table Covers.

WOOL & Cotton *TABLE COVERS*, cheap just arrived and for sale at

May 20. KURTZ'S *Cheap Corner*

CARBONATE OF SODA, (a new article for Baking,) can be had at JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S Store. [June 10.

CUTLERY—Knives and Forks, Pen-knives, Razors, Scissors, Chisels, Drawing Knives, and Axes of all kinds, for sale at

June 10 JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S.

GENTLEMEN who may need a Superfine SUNDAY, or even a WEDDING SUIT can be accommodated to their advantage, by calling at SAMSON'S.

GROCERIES.—Coffee, Sugars, Syrup, Molasses, Cheese, Fish, &c., Also an assortment of SPICES, &c., at JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S.

June 10.

WOOL BOATS. KELLER KURTZ

June 17.

A LARGE and full assortment of NAILS, LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, GLASS, &c. Persons building can be supplied at the lowest prices at JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S

June 10.

LAWNS, a new article, not to be surpassed in pattern, quality, or for cheapness, for sale at the Cheap Store of ABM ARNOLD.

April 22 tf

WANTED.

2,000 *BUSHELS OATS*, 1,000 *BUSHELS CORN*, and *BUSHELS RYE*, delivered at this Mill in Gettysburg two weeks. The highest price will be given.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

July 29 tf

NEW GOODS

AT THE STORE OF THE

TWO EXTREMES,

PLEASE call and examine the largest stock of HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, that has ever been kept in the place—embracing every variety of New Fashion, Style, &c., and sold at reduced prices.

Straw and Leghorn Hats,

also on hand. The Store providing for the two extremes is at the old stand, two doors below the Post Office. Preparations have been made for a large Spring and Summer business.

WM. W. PAXTON.

April 8. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THIS Establishment will now be carried on by T. WARREN & SON, who take pleasure in being able to announce to their friends and the public generally that they have constantly on hand a very great variety of

HOLLOWARE & STOVES,

including Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c., Common, Parlor, Air-tight, and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HARRISBURG.

To Farmers they would say, they have on hand an excellent assortment of

Farming Implements,

consisting of the renowned Ceylor Ploughs, Woodcock's & Witherow's, D. Warren's Patent Windmill, Straw-cutters, &c.

BLACKSMITHING

is carried on by the best of workmen. They will still carry on the

BOOT & SHOE

Shop, in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.

☞ Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

☞ All of the above mentioned articles, with a great many others not named, will be furnished as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else.

☞ Repairing of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

Gettysburg, April 29. tf

T. WARREN

WOULD respectfully request all those having unsettled accounts in his books to call and settle immediately. After the 1st of July next, his books will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

May 6. tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgements to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch-Chains, Watch Keys, thimbles, &c. &c. Also,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31 tf

FARE REDUCED!

THE Fare from GETTYSBURG to HAGERSTOWN, (by the way of Chambersburg) has been reduced to **Two Shillers!** Superior coaches from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, and railroad thence to Hagerstown, render the trip a pleasant one. Leave Gettysburg at 7 o'clock in the morning; dine at Chambersburg; and reach Hagerstown early in the evening.

J. L. TATE & CO.

May 13. tf

A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made.

IT is singular, and yet true, how the JEW ARNOLD can sell his GOODS of all kinds so much CHEAPER than his neighbors; and yet, when the truth is known, that he purchases entirely for CASH, the question is soon solved. *Call and test the truth of the universal saying, and save your money!* Quick sales and small profits is the motto at the cheap *JEW CORNER* of

April 22. ABM ARNOLD

GROCERIES.

JUST arrived, a lot of Groceries, best quality. ☞ Call and get them at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

April 1

GEM SHOES.

A large lot for sale from Shoes just received. ☞ Call at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

10,000 pounds of NAILS just received and for sale at

June 10. JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S.

PORTFOLIOS—a fresh supply—for sale by

June 17. KELLER KURTZ

A GENERAL assortment of PLANES, and PLANE IRONS, can be found at

June 10. JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S

For the Gentlemen.

LEGHORN and PALM LEAF HATS, new style, the cheapest in town, at

April 22. ABM ARNOLD'S

A GENERAL assortment of articles for Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, such as CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, DRILLING, SATIN and other VESTINGS, for the approaching season, at the JEW'S CORNER.

April 22

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES MOROCCO and KID SHOES, GAITERS, and Misses do., also, fresh cranberries and Lime Juice, Congress Waters, Lemons, &c., at

KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

April 1.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LACCAS, assorted colors, Linen Lustres, Bombazines, Embroidered Cambrics, together with a splendid assortment of Fancy and Plain SILKS, all suitable for the season, the cheapest ever offered in Gettysburg. The ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves, as he feels satisfied that no house in the Borough can offer the same inducements to the ladies as can be offered at the

April 22 ABM ARNOLD

A VARIETY of *NOVELTY GOODS* and *CARRIAGE MOLASSES*, for sale at

JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S

KELLER KURTZ is now receiving a large supply of Woodland's Cologne, a superior article of Hair Oil, Honey Dew Cologne, HYACINTH, to which he invites the attention of those especially fond of Sandal and Musk, and a large variety of superior SEGARS.

Family Groceries.

A GENERAL assortment of Family Groceries, &c. &c. ABM ARNOLD

April 22

CHEAP WARE—Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, and Toilet Sets, Pitchers, &c. &c. for sale by

JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 20 of July, 1830, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what offices are to be elected: I, WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff of the county of Adams, do hereby give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Adams, that a

GENERAL ELECTION

will be held in said county, on the *Second Tuesday of October next, (the 8th)* in the several Districts composed of the following townships, viz:

In the First district, composed of the Borough of Gettysburg and the township of Cumberland, at the Court house in Gettysburg.

In the Second district, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Israel Yount, in the town of Littlestown, in the township of Germany.

In the Third district, composed of the township of Oxford, at the house of widow Miley, in the town of New Oxford.

In the Fourth district, composed of the townships of Taumore and Huntingdon, at the house of Wm. Chronister, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth district, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the public school house in Millerstown.

In the Sixth district, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house now occupied by Jesse Myers, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh district, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the public school house in the town of Bendersville.

In the Eighth district, composed of the township of Straban, at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hunterstown.

In the Ninth district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house now occupied by Henry Hartman, in said township.

In the Tenth district, composed of the township of Conewago, at the house of John Busbey, in M'Sherrystown.

In the Eleventh district, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Samuel Sadler, in Heidlersburg.

In the Twelfth district, composed of the township of Mountpleasant, at the house of Anthony Smith, in said township, situate at the cross-roads, the one leading from Oxford to the Two Taverns, the other from Hunterstown to Hanover.

In the Fourteenth district, composed of the township of Reading, at the public house of Caleb B. Hildebrand, in Hampton.

In the Fifteenth district, composed of the Borough and Township of Berwick, at the public school house in Abbottstown.

In the Sixteenth district, composed of the township of Freedom, at the house of Nicholas Mortzfeld, in said township.

In the Seventeenth district, composed of the township of Union, at the house of Enoch Lefever, in said township.

In the Eighteenth district, composed of the township of Butler, at the house of Wm. F. Eichelberger, in Middletown, in said township.

At which time and places will be elected

One Canal Commissioner;
One Auditor General;
One Surveyor General;
One Member of Congress;
One State Senator;
One Representative in the State Legislature;
One County Commissioner;
One Director of the Poor;
One Auditor;
One District Attorney; and
One County Surveyor.

Particular attention is directed to the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of February, 1839, entitled "An Act relative to voting at elections in the counties of Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie," viz:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Dauphin, Lancaster, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, from and after the passage of this act, to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be filled at any election on one ticket: Provided, That the office for which each candidate is voted for shall be designated as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished as similar frauds are directed to be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 31 day of July, 1839, it is directed that the Inspectors and Judges be at the place of their district on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and perform the several duties required and imposed on them in and by the said act.

Also, that no person shall be eligible to any office to be elected at any election aforesaid, except citizens of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer, or other civil officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or ordinary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and the Select or Common Council of any city or Commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And the further direct, in and by the act of the General Assembly of the State aforesaid, that one of the Judges of each of the different districts aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the election books, shall write a fair copy of the lists of persons voted for by them, which said lists shall be signed by the said Judges respectively, and one of the said Judges of each district shall be chosen by the Judges of the same district, to carry the said lists of persons voted for, to the Prothonotary's office of the county of Adams, on the next day after the said election, which shall be on *Friday the 11th of October* aforesaid, at the Court House in the Borough of Gettysburg, then and there to remain as a record, and not to be opened or the contents thereof shall have been given at the different districts in the county of Adams, are persons or persons for the offices aforesaid.

WILLIAM FICKES, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 9, 1850.—10 5

PROCLAMATION.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, passed the 9th day of April, A. D. 1850, it is provided "that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth, in regard to the adoption or rejection of an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, in the second Session of the fifth Article thereof, by providing for the election of the Judges of this Commonwealth by the people, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to the Sheriff of each and every county of this Commonwealth, commanding him to give notice, in the usual manner, that an election will be held in each of the townships, wards and districts, on the second Tuesday in October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of the said amendment; which said election shall be held at the places, and be opened and closed at the time at and within which the general elections of this Commonwealth are held, opened and closed:"

Now, therefore, in accordance with a writ as aforesaid to me directed by the Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, bearing date the 12th day of August, A. D. 1850, I, WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff of the County of Adams, hereby give notice that an ELECTION will be held according to the terms of the Constitution, and provisions of the Act of the General Assembly aforesaid in each of the townships, boroughs, and districts of Adams county, on the second Tuesday in October next, being the 8th of October, 1850, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of said amendment.

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 9, 1850.—10 5

RESOLUTION

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it shall read as follows:

The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, in the manner following, to wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large; the President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges; and the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election,) the President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, and the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; all of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor, but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two thirds of each branch of the Legislature.

The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amendment, and the term of all the Judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the new Judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows: One of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years, the term of each to be decided by lot by the said Judges as soon after the election as convenient, and the result entered by them in the Record Book of the Commonwealth, to the end that the commissions may be issued to correspond therewith. The Judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each Judge who is commission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice, and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the Judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies happening by death, resignation or otherwise, in any of the said Courts, shall be filled by a appointment by the Governor, to continue to the first Monday of December next ensuing the next general election. [illegible] Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas of all elected cases, [illegible] shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, and shall receive for their compensation an adequate salary, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office nor shall any other officer of the Judiciary [illegible] wealth, or under the government of the United States, or of any other State of this Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth. And the other Judges, during their continuance in office, shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected.

J. S. M'CALMONT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[illegible]

RESOLUTION

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it shall read as follows:

The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in the manner following, to wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large; the President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges; and the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election,) the President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, and the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; all of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor, but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two thirds of each branch of the Legislature.

The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amendment, and the term of all the Judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the new Judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows: One of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years, the term of each to be decided by lot by the said Judges as soon after the election as convenient, and the result entered by them in the Record Book of the Commonwealth, to the end that the commissions may be issued to correspond therewith. The Judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each Judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice, and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the Judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies happening by death, resignation or otherwise, in any of the said Courts, shall be filled by a appointment by the Governor, to continue to the first Monday of December next ensuing the next general election. [illegible] Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas of all elected cases, [illegible] shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, and shall receive for their compensation an adequate salary, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office nor shall any other officer of the Judiciary [illegible] wealth, or under the government of the United States, or of any other State of this Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth. And the other Judges, during their continuance in office, shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected.

J. S. M'CALMONT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[illegible]

Those voting in favor of the passage of the resolution were, John Acker, John Adams, William Bigham, [illegible] Fleming, Fries, Fry, Gallagher, Gilmore, Gregory, Hamlin, H. R. Brown, Isaac R. Durlan, John Cessna, Barton Cooper, John N. Conner, [illegible] Dubinet, James

LOCUST GROVE

STEAM MILL,

Two Miles Southwest of Littlestown, in Germany Township, Adams County.

THIS establishment is now in full operation and calculated to do all kinds of Grinding upon the shortest notice and in the very best manner. Farmers and others wanting grinding done, especially in time of low water, will please call at this Establishment, where they can be accommodated at all times. The

STEAM MILL

is close by and in connection with the large

FLOURING MILL,

and together are calculated to do a large amount of work. A PLASTER MILL and CLOVER MILL are in connection with this establishment; and Sawing can now be done at all times. Constantly on hand and for sale,

AT THE MILLS,

wholesale and retail, Family and Superfine Wheat Flour, Rye Corn and Buckwheat Flour, warranted superior. A large lot of chopped Rye, Corn, Oats, Mixtures, Bran, Shorts, Shipstuff, &c., to be had at all times at fair prices.

GROUND PLASTER

on hand at all times, for sale or exchange for unground. Those persons engaged in the Flour and Feed business can be accommodated at all times on the shortest notice, either with the Flour and Feed manufactured, or by having their own grain ground.

This establishment has been erected at heavy expense for the special convenience and accommodation of the neighborhood, and will be carried on by first-rate

EXPERIENCED MILLERS.

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully solicits the patronage of the surrounding country. Farmers may rest assured of having their grinding, and all other work done at either of the Mills, in the very best manner, and at all times upon short notice. Persons going to the establishment from a distance can at all times, and particularly in a dry season, when the streams are low and water scarce, by waiting a short time, take their grain home with them, manufactured as they may wish. Those that bring plaster in the stone can at all times receive and take with them ground plaster in exchange.

GEO. ARNOLD.

N. B.—Wishing to give farmers a home market for their grain, a fair price will at all times be given for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, &c., delivered at the Mills. G. A.

Locust Grove, Sept. [illegible] tf.

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

☞D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5. tf

JAMES G. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

April 19. tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.
" D. Horner, " C. P. Krauth, D. D.
" C. A. Cowgill, " Prof. M. Jacobs.
" D. Gilbert, " " H. L. Baugher,
Prof. Stoever, " " W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 8. tf

WESTERN HOTEL,

Corner of Howard and Saratoga streets,

BALTIMORE.

JAS. P. BAYLESS, PROPRIETOR.

Transient Travellers, per day, $1 00
Horses at Livery, per day, [illegible]

May 20. tf

PORTE MONNAIES—new styles for Ladies and Gentlemen. Call and see. For sale by

June 17. KELLER KURTZ.

FOR sale at JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S, MILL and CROSS-CUT SAWS, of superior quality. [June 10.

Clothing Emporium.

A GENERAL assortment of *READY-MADE CLOTHING,* for Gentlemen and Boys. A complete suit, Coat, Pants and Vest, from $1 50 to $30, at the always cheap JEW'S CORNER.

April 22 tf

AN assortment of *OILS, PAINTS, VARNISH,* and *DYE STUFFS,* to be found at

June 10. JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S

JUST received, a few more of those cheap Cloth Sack COATS. Also, some fine Cassimere PANTS, of every variety, at

March 18. SAMSON'S

Table Covers.

WOOL & Cotton *TABLE COVERS,* cheap just arrived and for sale at

May 20. KURTZ'S *Cheap Corner.*

CARBONATE OF SODA, (a new article for Baking,) can be had at JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S Store. [June 10.

CUTLERY.—Knives and Forks, Pen-knives, Razors, Scissors, Chisels, Drawing Knives, and Axes of all kinds, for sale at

June 10. JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S.

GENTLEMEN who may need a Superfine SUNDAY, or even a WEDDING SUIT can be accommodated to their advantage, by calling at SAMSON'S.

GROCERIES.—Coffee, Sugars, Syrup, Molasses, Cheese, Fish, &c., also an assortment of SPICES, &c., at JNO. FAHNESTOCK'S.

June 10.

WORK BOXES for the Ladies, for sale by

June 17. KELLER KURTZ.

A LARGE and full assortment of NAILS, LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, GLASS, &c. Persons building can be supplied at the lowest prices at JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S.

June 10.

LAWNS, a new article, not to be surpassed in pattern, quality, or for cheapness, for sale at the Cheap Store of ABM ARNOLD.

April 22. tf

WANTED.

2,000 *BUSHELS OATS,* 1,000 *BUSHELS CORN,* & 500 *BUSHELS RYE,* delivered at my Mill in Germany township. For Wheat a fair price will be given.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

July 10 tf

NEW GOODS

AT THE STORE OF THE

TWO EXTREMES.

PLEASE call and examine the largest stock of HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, that has ever been kept in the place—embracing every variety of New Fashion, Style, &c., and sold at reduced prices.

Straw and Leghorn Hats,

also on hand. The Store providing for the two extremes is at the old stand, two doors below the Post Office. Preparations have been made for a large Spring and Summer business.

WM. W. PAXTON.

April 8. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THIS establishment will now be carried on by T. WARREN & SON, who take pleasure in being able to announce to their friends and the public generally that they have constantly on hand a very great variety of

HOLLOWARE & STOVES,

including Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c., Common, Parlor, Air-tight, and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAY.

To Farmers they would say, they have on hand an excellent assortment of

Farming Implements,

consisting of the renowned Seyler Ploughs, Woodcock's & Witherow's, D. Warren's Patent Windmill, Straw-cutters, &c.

BLACKSMITHING

is carried on by the best of workmen. They will still carry on the

BOOT & SHOE

Shop, in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.—☞Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

☞All of the above mentioned articles, with a great many others not named, will be furnished as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else.

☞Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

Gettysburg, April 29. tf

T. WARREN

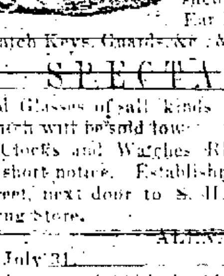
WOULD respectfully request all those having unsettled accounts on his books to call and settle immediately. After the 1st of July next, his books will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

May 6. tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of



CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch-Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c. &c. Also,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31. tf

FARE REDUCED!

THE fare from GETTYSBURG to HAGERSTOWN, (by the way of Chambersburg,) has been reduced to **Two Dollars:** Superior coaches from Gettysburg to Chambersburg and railroad thence to Hagerstown; render the trip a pleasant one. Leave Gettysburg at 7 o'clock in the morning; dine at Chambersburg; and reach Hagerstown early in the evening.

J. L. TATE & CO

May 13. tf

A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made.

IT is singular, and yet true, how the JEW ARNOLD can sell his GOODS of all kinds so much CHEAPER than his neighbors; and yet, when the truth is known, that he purchases entirely for CASH, the question is soon solved.—*Call and test the truth of the universal saying, and save your money!* Quick sales and small profits is the motto at the cheap *JEW CORNER* of

April 22 ABM ARNOLD

GROCERIES.

JUST arrived, a lot of Groceries, [illegible] quality. ☞Call and get them at KURTZ's Cheap Corner. April 1.

GUM SHOES.

A large lot first-rate Gum Shoes just arrived. ☞Call at KURTZ's Cheap Corner.

10,000 pounds of NAILS just received and for sale at

June 10. JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S

PORTFOLIOS—a fresh supply—for sale by

June 17. KELLER KURTZ

A GENERAL assortment of PLANES, and PLANE IRONS, can be found at

June 10. JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S.

For the Gentlemen.

LEGHORN and PALM LEAF HATS, new style, the cheapest in town, at

April 22. ABM ARNOLD'S.

A GENERAL assortment of articles for Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, such as CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, DRILLINGS, SATIN and other VESTINGS, for the approaching season, at the JEW'S CORNER.

April 22.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MOROCCO and KID SHOES, GAITERS, &c. Misses do., also, Gentlemen's coarse and fine Boots, Congress Gaiters, Pumps, &c. at

KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

April 1. 6w

JUST RECEIVED,

ALPACAS, assorted colors, Linen Lustres, Bombazines, Embroidered Cashmeres, together with a splendid assortment of Fancy and Plain SILKS, all suitable for the season, the cheapest ever offered in Gettysburg. He invites the Ladies to call and examine his stock as he [illegible] house in the borough can offer the same inducements to the [illegible] at the Cheap Corner of ABM ARNOLD.

April 22 tf

A VARIETY of *SADDLERY, HARNESS* and *CARRIAGE MOUNTING,* for sale at

June 10. JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S

KELLER KURTZ has just received a fresh supply of [illegible] Nonpareil Honey Dew Cavendish TOBACCO, to which he invites the attention of those interested; also, [illegible] a large variety of superior SEGARS.

Family Groceries.

A GENERAL assortment always on hand [illegible]

April 22. ABM ARNOLD

CIGAR CASES, [illegible] Cheroots, &c., also [illegible], for sale at

June 10. JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d of July, 1839, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. I, WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff of the county of Adams, do, therefore, hereby give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Adams, that a

GENERAL ELECTION

will be held in said county, on the

Second Tuesday of October next, (the 8th,)

in the several Districts composed of the following townships, viz:

In the First district, composed of the Borough of Gettysburg and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second district, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Israel Young in the town of Littlestown, in the township of Germany.

In the Third district, composed of the township of Oxford, at the house of widow Miley, in the town of New Oxford.

In the Fourth district, composed of the townships of Latimore and Huntington, at the house of Wm. Chronister, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth district, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the public school-house in Millerstown.

In the Sixth district, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house now occupied by Jesse Myers in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh district, composed of the township of Menallen, at the public school-house in the town of Bendersville.

In the Eighth district, composed of the township of Straban, at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hunterstown.

In the Ninth district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house now occupied by Henry Hartman, in said township.

In the Tenth district, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of John Busbey, in M'Sherrystown.

In the Eleventh district, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Samuel Sadler, in Heidlersburg.

In the Twelfth district, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of George Snyder, in said township.

In the Thirteenth district, composed of the township of Mountpleasant, at the house of Anthony Smith, in said township, situate at the cross-roads, the one leading from Oxford to the Two Taverns, the other from Hunterstown to Hanover.

In the Fourteenth district, composed of the township of Reading, at the public house of Caleb B. Hildebrand, in Hampton.

In the Fifteenth district, composed of the Borough and Township of Berwick, at the public school-house in Abbottstown.

In the Sixteenth district, composed of the township of Freedom, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, in said township.

In the Seventeenth district, composed of the township of Union, at the house of Enoch Lefever, in said township.

In the Eighteenth district, composed of the township of Butler, at the house of Wm. F. Eicholtz, in Middletown, in said township.

At which time and places will be elected

One Canal Commissioner;
One Auditor General;
One Surveyor General;
One Member of Congress;
One State Senator;
One Representative in the State Legislature;
One County Commissioner;
One Director of the Poor;
One Auditor;
One District Attorney; and
One County Surveyor.

Particular attention is directed to the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of February, 1849, entitled "An Act relative to voting at elections in the counties of Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene and Erie," viz:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Dauphin, Lancaster, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, from and after the passage of this act, to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be filled at any election on one slip or ticket: Provided, The office for which every candidate is voted for, shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

"Section 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed shall be punished as similar frauds are directed to be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth."

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is directed that the Inspectors and Judges be at the places of their district on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at [illegible] o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same act.

ALSO—In and by virtue of the 14th section of the act aforesaid, every person excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer, or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or Commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And the said act [illegible] directs that one of the Judges of each of the different districts aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each candidate for the different offices then and there voted for at their respective districts, shall meet on the third day after the election, which shall be on Friday the 11th of October aforesaid, at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different districts in the county of Adams, for any person or persons for the offices aforesaid.

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. [illegible], 1850.—te

PROCLAMATION.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, passed the 9th day of April, A. D. 1850, it is provided "that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth, in regard to the adoption or rejection of an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth in the second Section of the fifth Article thereof, by providing for the election of the Judges of this Commonwealth by the people, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election directed to the Sheriff of each and every county of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice, in the usual manner, that an election will be held in each of the townships, wards and districts therein, on the second Tuesday in October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of the said amendment; which said election shall be held at the places, and be opened and closed at the time at and within which the general elections of this Commonwealth are held, opened and closed."

Now, therefore, in accordance with a writ as aforesaid to me directed by the Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, bearing date the 12th day of August, A. D. 1850, I, WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff of the County of Adams, hereby give notice that an ELECTION will be held according to the terms of the Constitution, and provisions of the Act of the General Assembly aforesaid in each of the townships, boroughs, and districts of Adams county, on the second Tuesday in October next, being the 8th of October, 1850, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of said amendment.

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 9, 1850.—te

RESOLUTION

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the 6th article, so that it shall read as follows: "The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, in the manner following, to wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large; the President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges; and the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election;) the President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; all of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor, but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amendment, and the commissions of all the Judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the new Judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows: one of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years, the term of each to be decided by lot by the said Judges, as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor, that the commissions may be issued in accordance thereto. The Judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each Judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice, and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the Judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies happening by death, resignation or otherwise, in any of the said Courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other State of this Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth, and the other Judges, during their continuance in office, shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected."

J. S. M'CALMONT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
V. BEST,
Speaker of the Senate.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. [illegible], 1850.

I, Samuel W. Pearson, Chief Clerk of the Senate of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution (No. [illegible] on the Senate file of the present session,) entitled "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution,"—the same having been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, at the last session of the Legislature—after having been duly considered [illegible], was agreed to by a majority of the members elected to and serving in the Senate at its present session, as will appear by their yeas and nays given on the final passage of the resolution, as follows: [illegible]

[illegible] — Yeas [illegible]. [illegible] — Nays [illegible].

Extract from the Journal.
[illegible]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Harrisburg, March [illegible], 1850.

I, William Jack, Clerk of the House of Representatives, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution (No. [illegible] on the Senate file,) [illegible] was agreed to by a majority of the members elected to and serving in the House of Representatives at its present session, as will appear by their yeas and nays given on the final passage of the resolution, as follows:

Those voting in favor of the passage of the resolution were, John Acker, John [illegible], [illegible] ... Leet, Anson Leonard, James J. Lewis, Henry Little, Jonas R. M'Clintock, John F. M'Culloch, Alexander C. M'Curdy, John M'Laughlin, John M'Lean, Samuel Marx, John B. Meek, Michael Meyers, John Miller, Joseph C. Molloy, John D. Morris, William T. Morison, Ezekiel Mowry, Edward Nickleson, Jacob Nissly, Charles O'Neill, John B. Packer, Joseph C. Powell, James C. Reid, John S. Rhey, Lewis Roberts, Samuel Robinson, John B. Rutherford, Glenni W. Scofield, Thomas C. Scoulter, William Shaffner, Richard Simpson, Eli Slifer, William Smith, William A. Smith, Daniel M. Smyser, William H. Souder, Thomas C. Steel, David Steward, Charles Stockwell, Edwin C. Trone, Andrew Wade, Robert C. Walker, Thomas Watson, Sidney B. Wells, Hiram A. Williams, Daniel Zerbey and John S. M'Calmont, *Speaker*—Yeas 87.

Those voting against the passage of the resolution were, Augustus K. Cornyn, David Evans and James M. Porter—Nays 3.

Extract from the Journal.

WILLIAM JACK, *Clerk.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Filed March 15, 1850.

A. W. BENEDICT,
Dep. Sec'y of Commonwealth.

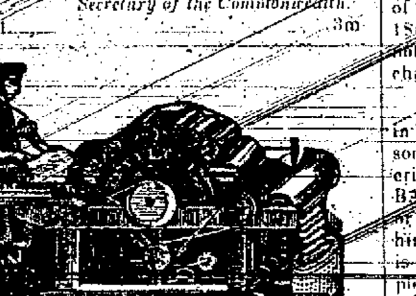
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Pennsylvania, ss.

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, at Harrisburg, this fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 1. 3m



GOOD INTENT FACTORY.

☞*Take Notice, Farmers and others!—This way, if you please, and encourage Home Manufactures!*

THE subscribers having leased, for a term of years, the above well known Establishment, situate on Bermudian Creek, 2½ miles west of York Springs, (and formerly carried on by Jacob A. Myers,) take this method to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to

CARD WOOL INTO ROLLS,

also, to FULL AND DYE CLOTH in the best manner and to *MANUFACTURE* all kinds of

WOOLLEN GOODS,

such as Cloths, Satinetts, Tweeds, [illegible], Cassimeres, Linseys, Flannels, broad and narrow Blanketing, Carpets and Carpet Yarn, colored or white; also Stocking Yarn, of various colors and quality.

☞They are also prepared to attend to [illegible] in all its various forms of Silk and Woollen Goods.

Having the improved Machinery and good hands, the work will be well done, and done in good time, for prices as low, or [illegible] lower than at any other factory in the county.

[illegible] For the accommodation of our customers, [illegible] at the following places, where they will receive the wool from, and return the rolls or goods to, [illegible]:

[illegible] Henry Myers' Mill [illegible] in May, and continue weekly.

[illegible] Gettysburg [illegible] first Saturday in June and continue every two weeks.

Conrad [illegible], where the Hunterstown Road crosses the Gettysburg State Road, where Peter Eyster formerly lived—to commence on the 4th Saturday in May, and continue weekly.

Benjamin Harris, on Conowago Creek, near Pitzer's Mill—to commence on the fourth Saturday in May, and continue weekly.

[illegible], near Hunterstown—to commence [illegible] in May, and continue weekly.

Charles Swartz's Tavern, Mummasburg—to commence on the last Friday in May, and to continue every two weeks.

☞In order to avoid any mistakes, customers and those leaving wool at the stands, are requested to be particular to place tickets on each bundle, with their names, and directions how to be done and a sample of the kind of Goods.

☞All kinds of Goods above mentioned, constantly kept on hand, to exchange for wool or for sale; and the Trading Wagon continued, as it has heretofore been by Jacob A. Myers.

☞N. B. Wool will be taken at all times in exchange [illegible]. All orders punctually attended to. Address

ELLIS & GRIEST.
York Springs, Adams county, Pa.

May 20. [illegible]

DR. LEIDY'S

SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS.

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!

The Largest Pill Manufacturers

DR. LEIDY'S [illegible]

500,000 BOXES

have been sold [illegible] years [illegible]

[illegible]

Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual.

[illegible]

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

[illegible] certificates [illegible] from Physicians, Clergymen, Members of Congress and [illegible] can be produced [illegible] TEN DOLLARS [illegible]

Forty Pills are in a Box!!

[illegible] They have no taste or unpleasant smell. [illegible] the Stomach or Bowels, [illegible]

Dr. N. B. Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, is a regular Druggist, Chemist and Physician, [illegible] Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; [illegible]

[illegible] Moore & Co., York; [illegible]

Law & Penalties against Passing

SMALL NOTES.

ANNEXED will be found the portion of the Act of Assembly of 1850, prohibiting the circulation of notes under $5:

SECT. 48.—That from and after the 21st day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, corporation or body corporate, directly or indirectly, to issue, pay out, pass, exchange, put in circulation, transfer, or cause to be issued, paid out, passed, exchanged, circulated or transferred, any bank note, note, bill, certificate, or any acknowledgment of indebtedness whatsoever, purporting to be a bank note, or of the nature, character or appearance of a bank note, or calculated for circulation as a bank note, issued, or purporting to be issued by any bank or incorporated company, or association of persons, not located in Pennsylvania, of a less denomination than five dollars. Every violation of the provisions of this section by any corporation or body corporate, shall subject such corporation or body corporate to the payment of five hundred dollars; and any violation of the provisions of this section by any public officer, holding any office or appointment of honor or profit under the constitution and laws of this State, shall subject such officer to the payment of one hundred dollars; and any violation of this section by any other person, not being a public officer, shall subject such person to the payment of twenty-five dollars, one-half of which in each case above mentioned, shall go to the informer, and the other half to the county in which the suit is brought, and may be sued for and recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable in any action of debt, in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as well for the use of the proper county, as for the person suing.

☞The undersigned, in directing the attention of the reader to the foregoing section of the Act of 1850, would inform him that he will receive the notes thus prohibited at PAR VALUE, in exchange for goods, at his *cheap* and *one price*

Clothing & Variety Store,

in Gettysburg, nearly opposite the Bank. Persons wishing to get rid of these notes without sacrifice, and who at the same time desire to secure BARGAINS in the way of Ready-made Clothing or any other article in his line, will do well to give him a call. His stock of SUMMER CLOTHING is full and complete, embracing something to please all fancies, from fine and superfine goods down to the cheapest and most serviceable wear.

It is useless to enumerate the articles or to say more. My friends and customers know my mode of dealing. I have but the *one price* and charge one man no more than the others for the same article. I therefore feel confident that those who are in the habit of making their purchases with me know that they can buy *cheaper* from me than at any other establishment.

☞The subscriber has on hand a good Rockaway Buggy; also a second hand Do. without top, which he will dispose of at prices so low as to astonish the purchaser. Also, a lot of GRASS.

MARCUS SAMPSON.

June 10.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public, that he continues the *COACHMAKING BUSINESS,* in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April [illegible]

EAGLE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

[FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON.]

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the large and commodious Eagle Hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of years under the care of JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq., and widely and favorably known to the Travelling Public, as the stopping place of the Mail Stages to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, and the intermediate towns.—The house has been thoroughly repaired and refurnished and nothing will be left undone in the effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Travelling public.

The services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers have been secured, and every requisite [illegible] to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.

JOHN L. TATE.

Oct. 15. tf

M'Allister's Ointment.

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

FOR TUMORS, ULCERS, and all kinds of SORES, it has NO EQUAL.

RHEUMATISM.—[illegible] almost immediately [illegible] inflammation and swelling, and the pain ceases. Read the directions around the box.

☞The following testimonial was given by the celebrated Dr. Wooster Beach, the author of the great Medical work entitled, "The American Practice of Medicine and Family Physician," the distinguishing merits of which have been appreciated and recognized by most scientific men of Europe.

Having been made acquainted with the ingredients, which compose M'ALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, and having prescribed and used it in several cases in my private practice, I have no hesitation in saying or certifying that it is a vegetable remedy containing *no mineral* or *other substance;* that its ingredients, combined as they are, and used as directed by the Proprietor, are not only *harmless,* but of great value, being a truly scientific remedy of great power, and I cheerfully recommend it as a compound which has done more good, and which is adapted to the cure of a greater variety of cases. Though I have never before recommended or engaged in the sale of secret medicines, regard for the truly honest, conscientious and humane character of the Proprietor of this Ointment, and the value of his discovery, obliges me to say thus much regarding it.

W. BEACH, M. D.

NEW YORK, April [illegible], 1846.

PILES.—[illegible] are nearly cured by this Ointment. It never fails in giving relief for the Piles.

Around the Box are Directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Chilblain, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c. &c.

☞This Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James M'Allister is written with a pen upon every label.

For sale by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

JAMES M'ALLISTER,
Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, removed to 28 North Third street, Philadelphia.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

AGENTS.—S. Forney, Gettysburg; Jacob R. Henry, Abbottstown; Miller & Rowe, [illegible]; [illegible], Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; [illegible], Chambersburg.

May [illegible]

MOUSEHOLE DUDLEY & FOSTER ANVILS, also COLTER KEY VICES, for sale very cheap. JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

June 10.

GOTHIC CLOCKS, PISTOLS, and a large assortment of JEWELRY, [illegible] at SAMSON'S.

DR. TOWNSEND'S

OFFICE MANUFACTORY

Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA

The most Wonderful Medicine of the Age.

1,500,000 BOTTLES

MANUFACTURED YEARLY.

This Medicine is put up in Quart Bottles and has cured more than

100,000 Cases of Chronic Disease,

within the last Ten Years.—None is Genuine unless signed by S. P. TOWNSEND.

EXPOSE.

BY READING THE FOLLOWING AFFIDAVIT—the Public will learn the origin, or rather where the recipe for making the stuff they call Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, came from—and will be able to judge which is the genuine and original, and of the honesty of the men who are employed in selling it as the original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Dr. S. P. Townsend was the original proprietor and inventor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and his medicine has gained a reputation that no other remedy ever gained. He manufactured over one million of bottles last year, and is manufacturing at present 5,000 bottles per day. We use more Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock in our establishment each day, than all the other Sarsaparilla Manufacturers in the world. Principal Office, 126 Fulton st.

READ THE AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New York, ss.

William Armstrong, of the said City, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist. That some time in the latter part of May, or first of June, 1848, a man by the name of Jacob Townsend, who at that time was a book and pamphlet peddler, called upon deponent, at the house of Mr. Thompson, No. 42 Hudson-street, where deponent boarded, and requested deponent to write him a recipe by which to make a Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Deponent further says, that he became acquainted with said Townsend at the office of Theodore Foster, Esq., Book Publisher, with whom said Townsend dealt. That said Townsend had had frequent conversations with deponent respecting the manufacture of an article of Sarsaparilla to be sold under the name of Dr. Jacob Townsend.

That said Townsend stated he was an old man, and poor, and was not fit for hard labor—and wished to make some money, in order to live easy in his old days, and that, if Sarsaparilla under the name of Townsend sold so well, and so much money was made by it, he could see no reason why he might not make something out of it too, (this name being Townsend,) if he could get a capable person to prepare a recipe, and manufacture it for him. Deponent in one of the conversations asked said Townsend if he was related to Dr. S. P. Townsend, to which he replied that he knew Dr. S. P. Townsend would be down on him after he should commence, but that he did not care for him, as he had formed a co-partnership with men who could furnish the requisite amount of capital—and was well prepared to defend himself against any attack that might be made on him.

Deponent further says, that pursuant to the request of said Jacob Townsend, he wrote a recipe for the manufacture of a Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and gave it to him. Said Townsend observed that he wanted to make a specimen to exhibit to his partners for their approval, as he wished to gratify them in every thing, as they furnished all the capital—said Townsend also told deponent that the bottles they were to use were to be of the same size and shape as Dr. S. P. Townsend's, and deponent, at the request of said Jacob Townsend, went to the office of Dr. S. P. Townsend, and procured one of his labels.

And deponent further says, that he has been informed and verily believes the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, sold as Old Jacob Townsend's, is made after the recipe furnished by deponent, to Jacob Townsend, as aforesaid. And further deponent saith not.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Sworn to before me, this 24th day of May, 1849.

C. S. WOODHULL,
Mayor of the City of New York.

PROOF!! PROOF!!!

Here is proof conclusive that Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the original. The following is from some of the most respectable papers in this State.

FROM THE

Albany Evening Journal.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

There probably never has been so popular a remedy, or patent medicine, as Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, which was originally and continues to be manufactured in this city, at first by the Doctor himself, and afterwards [illegible] for several years and to the present time, by Clapp & Townsend, the present proprietors. Since the partnership was formed, the Doctor has resided in New York, where he keeps a store, and attends to the business that accumulates at that point. The manufactory is in this city, and is conducted by the junior partner, Mr. Clapp; here all the medicine is manufactured.

Few of our citizens have any idea of the amount of this medicine that is manufactured and sold. Besides the supply for this country, it is shipped to the Canadas, West India Islands, South America, and even to Europe, in considerable quantities. At the manufactory [illegible] besides a large number of men, women and girls in the preparation of the medicine, making boxes, printing, &c., and turn out, ready for shipment, over 100 dozen per day, or nearly 500 bottles. This is an enormous quantity.

The great sale the medicine has acquired, has induced a number of men to get up imitations; and there is at the present time, other medicines for sale, that are called "Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla." One in particular, started a short time ago in New York, is called "Old Doctor Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla," and apparently with a view, by dint of advertising, and the usual remedies resorted to in such efforts, to appropriate the name of Dr. S. P. Townsend's great remedy, and thus gain all the advantages resulting from the popularity of the name which he has acquired for it, by years of patient and expensive labors. Dr. S. P. Townsend, formerly of this city, as is well known here, is the inventor and original proprietor of the medicine known as "Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla," and we think those persons who are attempting to sell their article as the genuine, should be exposed.

FROM THE

New York Daily Tribune.

☞We published an advertisement inadvertently some time since that did injustice to Dr. S. P. Townsend, who is the original proprietor of the preparation of Sarsaparilla known as Dr. Townsend's. Other parties have within the past few months engaged or connected themselves with a man by the name of Townsend who put up a medicine and calls it by the same name. This medicine was advertised in *The Tribune* as the original, &c. This advertisement also contained matter derogatory to the character of Dr. S. P. Townsend and that of his medicine. We regret it appeared, and in justice to the Dr. make this explanation.

FROM THE

New York Daily Sun.

Dr. Townsend's extraordinary advertisement, which occupies an entire page of the Sun, will not escape notice. Dr. S. P. Townsend, who is the original proprietor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and whose office is next door to ours, where he has been for several years, is driving an immense business. He receives no less than four hundred dozen of Sarsaparilla per day, and even this enormous quantity does not supply the demand. No medicine ever gained so great a popularity as his preparation of the Sarsaparilla. His edition of Almanacs for 1849 cost $22,000, and he has paid the New York Sun for advertising, in the last four years, over $10,000, and he acknowledges that it is the cheapest advertising he has had done. This medicine is exported to the Canadas, West Indies, South America and Europe, in considerable quantities, and is coming into general use in those countries, as well as here.

Swindlers.

Druggists and others that sell Sarsaparilla for the genuine and original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that is not signed by S. P. Townsend, commits a fraud, and swindles the customers. Man that would be guilty of such an act, would commit any other fraud; and no Druggist of common intelligence but knows that ours is the only genuine.

Old Jacob Townsend.

Some people who are not well informed, and have not read the papers, and not seen our advertisements, have been led to suppose, that because these men advertise their stuff as "Old Jacob Townsend's," that it must, of course, be the original. It is less than one year since they commenced to make their medicine. Ours has been in the market over ten years.

This Old Jacob Townsend,

They are endeavoring to palm off on the public as an old Physician, &c. He is not a regular educated Physician, and never attempted to manufacture a medicine, until these men hired him for the use of his name. They say they do not wish the people to believe that their Sarsaparilla is ours, or the same—but the better to deceive the public, they at the same time assert that theirs is the Old Dr. Townsend's, and the original, and endeavor to make the people believe that the stuff they manufacture is the Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that has performed so many wonderful cures for the past ten years and which has gained a reputation which no other medicine ever enjoyed—which is a base, villainous, unprincipled falsehood. We have commenced suits against these men for damages. We wish it to be understood, that the old man is no relation to Dr. Townsend whatever. In their advertisements and circulars, they publish a number of gross falsehoods respecting Dr. Townsend, which we will not notice.

False Reports.

Our opponents have published in the papers, that Dr. S. P. Townsend was dead. This they send to their agents about the country, who report that we have given up business, &c. &c. The public should be on their guard, and not be deceived by these unprincipled men.

Notice of Removal. After the first of September, 1849, Dr. S. P. Townsend's New York Office will be in the South Baptist Church, No. 82 Nassau street, which is now undergoing a thorough change, and will be fitted for the better accommodation of the proprietors and the public.

Take particular Notice.—No Sarsaparilla is the genuine and original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, unless signed by S. P. Townsend.

AGENTS.—Redding & Co., No. 8 State-street, and Mrs. E. Kidder, No. 100 Court-street, Boston; Samuel Kidder, Jr., Lowell; Henry Pratt, Salem; James B. Green, Worcester; Allison & Gault, Concord; J. Balch & Son, Providence; and by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

☞For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, General Agent for Adams county.

[illegible] tf

ON hand, a supply of *MOROCCO, KID,* and *LINING SKINS, THREAD, LASTS, PEGS,* and [illegible] a full assortment of *SHOEMAKER'S TOOLS.*

June 10. JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID for sale by

June 17. KELLER KURTZ.